THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 42. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Austria and the Pope.

THE TOUR OF THE SULTAN.

His Farewell to Emperor of Austria.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

Francis Joseph's Negotiations with the Pope.

The *Free Press* says that the Papal Government, in reply to the request of Austria, has declared its readiness to enter into negotiations with a view to the modification of the Concordat. It stipulates, however, that the rights of the Church should be strictly maintained.

The Austrian Government, in answer, laid stress upon its wish to be enabled to acquaint the Reichsrath upon its reassembling with the progress of the negotiations.

THE SULTAN'S TOUR.

His Imperial Majesty on the Danube—The Parting With the Austrian Royal Family—Reception in Pesth.

From the Cork Herald, August 8.

The Sultan left Vienna on Wednesday morning, and was accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, the Archdukes, and a numerous suite to the place of embarkation—the Kaisermuhlen, in the Prater.

The flotilla which was to convey his Majesty to Buda, Pesth, and down the Danube, consisted of three steamers belonging to the Lloyd Steamboat Company—the Szechenyi, the Szent Kiraly, and the Rudolph. All three were gaily decorated with flags and flowers; indeed, the deck of the Szechenyi, on which the Sultan himself was to embark, had been converted into a beautiful garden, in which sofas and ottomans were placed under the shade of towering shrubs and actual trees.

On taking leave the two sovereigns shook hands repeatedly and cordially, and after the vessels had left, the Emperor remained on the landing place until they were out of sight. Buda was reached during the night, but it was not until the next morning at ten that the Sultan landed, and was received with great pomp and magnificence by the Hungarians. His Majesty was escorted to the palace at Buda by the civil and military authorities and a multitude of horsemen, the inevitable Banderiums, and soon afterwards drove to Pesth and the Stadtwaldchen, or park, without, however, stopping to visit the museum or the Esterhazy Gallery, as had been expected, and where crowds had collected to catch a glimpse of the Grand Turk. The inhabitants of Buda were equally disappointed. They had fully expected that the Sultan would visit the tomb of Ghul Baba, a Turkish saint, who is buried at Buda, and at whose shrine pilgrims from the East from time to time come to worship. The tomb had been repaired and furnished with inscriptions in Arabic, welcoming the Padishah, tents were erected for the Sultan and his retinue, and there the greater part of the population of Buda awaited him, but in vain; no Padishah came, nor any of his followers. Similar disappointments were frequent in Vienna, as it appears to be contrary to Oriental etiquette that the movements of the Sultan should be determined in advance.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty re-embarked and continued his voyage down the Danube. From Rustchuck, it is stated that the Sultan will journey to Constantinople by land via Adrianople.

Before leaving Vienna the Sultan made a donation to the poor of ten thousand florins, at the same time transmitting to the Common Council of the city an enormous number of petitions that had been adressed to him during his visit.

The Sultan at Home.

The Sultan entered the Bosphorus on the morning of the 7th of August, followed by nearly sixty steamers which went to the entrance to meet him.

Prince Charles.

The ruler of Roumania paid a visit of courtesy to the Sultan, at Ratschaek, on August 6, crossing the Danube, from Bucharest, in the French steamer Mugicien.

The Prince had a long interview with the Sultan, and was received with great honors.

THE THWAITES WILL CASE.

Decision Involving Half a Million Sterling in England—Mental Delusions, Religious and Every Day.

In the Court of Probate, London, August 6, Sir J. P. Wilde delivered judgment in the case of Smith and others vs. Tebbitt and others. It will be remembered that the object of the suit was to establish the validity of the will (which disposes of nearly half a million of property) of Mrs. Thwaites, late of Charmandean, Worthing, and Hyde Park Gardens, London, and the question involved was whether certain religious delusions under which it was alleged she had for years labored were such as to affect her testamentary capacity. After some preliminary observations on the definition of delusions, or monomania which evidence a diseased state of mind, though such delusions exhibit themselves in reference to one subject only, his lordship proceeded to describe, using the language of the witnesses for the purpose, the nature of the delusions under which it was said the testatrix labored. They consisted in a belief that she was on terms of intimacy with the Creator; that she was the third person of the Trinity; that Dr. Smith was the Father; that they would both assist in the judgment of the world, which would take place in her drawing-room; that she had the power of disseminating and controlling disease; and that, being supernatural, she could never die in the ordinary course of nature, although she might suffer from accidents. With respect to the credibility of the witnesses who deposed to these delusions, there was no reason, he held, to question it. Most of them had no personal interest to serve, and it was impossible to discredit their testimony. That being so, what was to be thought of the delusions to which they deposed, and which were not limited to conversation, but extended to acts, the testatrix having furnished her drawing-rooms at great cost, in the conviction that she was there to give birth to the Saviour? "Religious fanaticism," continued his lordship, "will account for much; but did it ever stretch so far or stoop so low?" Holding that there was no parallel between her and those whose religious fervor has made them famous, he proceeded to consider whether it was possible to believe that a woman who had acted with apparent propriety and prudence in all ordinary matters, could have labored for the last thirty years of her life under a mind diseased, or an intellect deranged. The case of "Waring vs. Waring" established that it was. But did the testatrix exhibit that prudence and power of management of her property, which was alleged by those who propounded her will? It was strange that though her style of living was simple, and her charities not more than £2000 a year, she did not leave at her death much beyond the large property, amounting to nearly half a million of money, which she had derived from her husband. Having referred to her alienation from the members of her family, and her relations with Dr. Smith and his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, his lordship, in conclusion, declared that he could not reconcile her conduct with the action of a sound mind, and that the court should therefore pronounce against the will. He accordingly pronounced against the will, but made no order as to costs.

WAR OR PEACE.

Effective Strength and Condition of the French Army.

Paris (August 6) corres. of London Standard.

I have so lately given you an account of military affairs in France that it is not without reluctance I revert to the subject; but I cannot avoid noticing an elaborate article in the *Situation*, which professes to give an accurate *resume* of the condition of the French army at the present time. It is very neat and compact. The infantry consists of one regiment of gendarmes, one of zouaves, three of grenadiers, four of voltigeurs and one battalion of chasseurs, all belonging to the Imperial Guard; then comes the line, consisting of one hundred regiments, twenty-one battalions of chasseurs, three regiments of zouaves, three regiments of Turcos (native Algiun infantry), three battalions of light African infantry, one foreign regiment, and seven discipline companies. At this present time the infantry has about 300,000 men under arms, and its *cadres* enable it to be raised almost instantaneously to 550,000 men.

The cavalry of the Guard consists of one regiment of carbineers, one of cuirassiers, one of chasseurs, one of guides, one of lancers, one of dragoons,; that of the line numbers ten regiments of cuirassiers, twelve of dragoons, eight of lancers, twelve of chasseurs, eight of hussars, four of chasseurs d'Afrique, three of Spahis; they muster at present 50,000 horses, and can be raised instantaneously to 80,000.

The artillery of the Guard consists of two regiments, that of the line of twenty regiments, forming an aggregate of 224 batteries, with 1350 field guns and 25,000 men, which can be raised to 40,000 at a moment's notice. Independently of the corps in country quarters, there are ten divisions of infantry brigaded (say 120,000 men); there are, moreover, four divisions of cavalry. All are ready for service, with their complement of artillery, military train, commissarial, medical staff, etc.

At the present time, therefore, the *Situation* estimates the number of men under arms at four hundred thousand, and the organization is such that in a very short time it could be raised to six hundred and fifty thousand. These figures speak for themselves. I leave your readers to point the moral.

NAPOLEON ON PEACE.

His Reply to the Foreign Commissioners at the Exhibition.

The Emperor Napoleon received the foreign Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition. Replying to their address his Majesty said:—Like you, we shall aver remember with pleasure this great international festival. As representatives of the principle of labor in all parts of the world, you have been able to acquire the conviction that all civilized nations now tend to form a single family. I thank you for the wishes you express for the Empress and my son. They also share my gratitude for your exertions, my sympathy for your persons, and my wishes *for the peace of the world*. The Emperor's speech was received with loud marks of approbation.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

King William of Prussia Proclaims His Rule Over the New Confederation.

The first number of the *Official Gazette for the North German Confederation*, published in Berlin, August 3, contains the following proclamation, dated July 26:—

We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia, etc., announce and make known hereby in the name of the North German Confederation:—

Now that the constitution of the North German Confederation has been agreed upon by us (here follow the names of the territories as in the introductory paragraph of the constitution up to the word Hamburg) with the Parliament assembled for that purpose, the same has been proclaimed as follows (the text of the constitution is appended) throughout the entire extent of the North German federal territory upon the 25th of June last, and acquired the force of law upon the 1st of July.

While we herewith bring this to public knowledge, we undertake for ourselves and our successors in the Crown of Prussia all the rights, privileges, and duties conferred upon us by the aforesaid constitution.

We order that this proclamation shall be made known by the *Official Gazette of the North German Confederation*.

Given under our royal hand and seal this 26th day of July, 1867, at Ems. WILLIAM.

BISMARK-SCHONHAUSEN.

THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

What Louis Napoleon Thought of Such Assemblages in 1843—"Kings May be Deceived and Peoples Betrayed."

The *Courrier Francais*, writing on the recent assemblage of sovereigns and princes in Paris, reproduces a very suggestive passage on such meetings in the records of Napoleon the Third. They formed part of an article contributed by his Majesty to the *Courrier du Pas de Calais* in 1843, and runs thus:—The meeting of two sovereigns has always been a political event of the highest importance. We contend that these meetings have almost always ended in sad consequences, which, in fact, open the way to several dangers.

First. In the very rare event of sovereigns forming a close friendship, their mutual sympathies induce them to defend, with less energy than they ought, the great interests they represent, and they neglect to value the rights of their nations and the wrongs of their Governments, because they do not like to hurt the feelings of the crowned head who, on the previous evening, had been their host, and who has become the object of their solicitude.

Second. Another danger is to be found in the politeness of courts, which imitates so well all the virtues and hides so cleverly all jealousy and rancor that the sovereigns allow themselves to be deceived by the smooth and gracious exterior. They mistake politeness for a real feeling, and place their confidence, without reserve, in an alliance which has only for support some flattering assurances and some friendly toasts drank during the excitement of a fete.

Third. However frivolous the appearance of these monarchical meetings may be, it is impossible that, during the fetes, some demand should not be made, some promise made, or some concession obtained.

Fourth. Finally, there is a danger which, however small in appearance, has sometimes ended in serious consequences. Although etiquette be established to avoid ruffling *amour propre*, often an involuntary forgetfulness irritates a prince to such a degree that he vows eternal hatred. The present King of Bavaria has become the irreconcilable enemy of France ever since the day when, at Fontainebleau, he thought that, by the orders of the Emperor, proper respect had not been paid to his rank. Thus, then, interviews like those which are about to take place offer inconveniences and dangers for kings as well as peoples—for kings, because they may be deceived; for peoples, because they may be betrayed.

KOSSUTH'S ELECTION.

Scene at the Hungarian Voting for the Ex-President.

Pesth (Aug. 1) Correspondence of London Herald.

Letters received here from Waltzen give the following account of Kossuth's election to the Hungarian Diet, as member for that district:—

At five A. M. some sixty electors assembled outside the town, and brought themselves by wine and firing guns into the requisite state of mind for the important act. At six o'clock two bands of music and a small body of horsemen traversed the town, and were everywhere received with much enthusiasm by the few persons at that hour in the streets. The shots and increasing noise at last aroused the tardy sleepers, and at nine o'clock the electors met in front of the Town Hall. There might have been from three hundred to four hundred persons present, but among them were certainly many lads of tender age, and ragged, ill-dressed men, who undoubtedly were not privileged to vote. Very few town electors of any sort made their appearance.

When the crowd seemed tolerably complete, loud cries of "Eljen Kossuth" made themselves heard, and as no other candidate was put up, the President of the committee asked whether the electors would give in their votes or elect Kossuth by acclamation. The latter course being chosen, Ludwig Kossuth was unanimously proclaimed member for the district of Waitzen. Several voters then proposed that the new member should be specially requested to accept the choice that had fallen upon him. The letter agreed upon for this purpose ran:—

"HONORED AND GREAT PATRIOT—With universal enthusiasm, warm gratitude, and in the hope of a more brilliant future, the District of Waitzen has chosen the first and greatest citizen of our Fatherland as Deputy, and begs him to accept his seat in the interest of the sacred cause and the welfare of the country. We trust that by the fulfilment of this request our poor Fatherland may regain one of whose great heart and magnanimous mind it has so long been deprived. With thankful reverence we ever remain, etc."

All the electors assembled signed some 180 signatures, filling the sheets. It was proposed to forward this letter by a deputation to Kossuth, but the electoral officials doubt whether the requisite expenses of the journey to Turin could be collected. The President declared, with a sigh, that there was little prospect of so doing in Waitzen, and the letter will therefore probably go the ordinary way of the post.

To see how large a proportion of the voters had taken part in the election, inspection of the list for the Waitzen district showed that it comprises 3800 electors, 2340 of whom belonged to the surrounding country. Of these 96 came to the polls, and scarcely 100 of the town electors; upon the average, therefore, about five per cent.

TWO FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Three Buildings on Broad Street and One on South Street Nearly Destroyed—Extensive Fire in a Flour Warehouse—Aggregate Losses Fully $60,000.

About 9:45 o'clock last night Officer Nellis, of the First Precinct, discovered a fire on the second floor of No. 140½ Broad street. The alarm was given, and the firemen summoned to the scene. The building is a two story and attic frame structure, very old, and in a most dilapidated condition. The flames played sad havoc with it, and all but destroyed it. The firemen worked well, but owing to the fact that the building was of wood, and old, they did not succeed in extinguishing the flames as speedily as has been their wont of late. The aggregate losses caused by this fire are heavy, the amount being divided among several tenants.

No. 14 South street is a continuation of the same wooden building, and stands on the corner of Broad street. No. 13 South street connects with the other frame buildings, and was severely damaged by the flames. All of these wooden buildings, in fact, will no doubt be condemned after proper survey.

The frame buildings in Broad and South streets are owned by one person, whose name could not be ascertained.

J. King, an employe, slept on one of the upper floors of No. 140 Broad street, and was compelled to make his escape minus his stock of clothing.

The flames were extinguished in an hour and a half after the alarm had been given.

ANOTHER FIRE THIS MORNING.

At 1 o'clock this morning the post office bell struck the same signal (No. 5), indicating another fire in the neighborhood of the Broad street conflagration. When our reporter reached the scene he found the five-story brick building, No. 13 Front street, in a sheet of flames.

This building is stored with an immense quantity of flour, and is occupied by Messrs. Shute & Van Pelt, commission merchants. As the three upper floors were on fire when the firemen began working, it is safe to assume that nearly all of the stock will be destroyed before the flames can be extinguished.

No. 11 Front street is occupied by Noble & Douglass, commission merchants, who will sustain a severe loss by water.

No. 15 is occupied by Condit & Betts, produce merchants, and their premises were also endangered by the intense heat.

These buildings are in the same block with those burned at the other fire, and it is supposed that the flames derived their origin from that source. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no correct estimate of the loss can be made, though it cannot fall short of $40,000, being probably covered by insurance.

As we go to press the fire is still in active progress, and the steamers are struggling to subdue the flames.—*N. Y. Times.*

DISASTERS.

Supposed Loss off Coney Island of the Steamtug Adelia with Seven Men on Board—Parts of the Wreck Picked Up.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday afternoon by a report that the steamtug Adelia had blown up off Coney Island, and that all the crew was lost. The friends and families of the crew were in the greatest trepidation in the absence of any definite information, but up to a late hour last night the fate of the men could not be certainly ascertained. The foundation for the rumor which created so much alarm was the report of Captain John Lenau, of the steamtug C. P. Smith, who came up from Sandy Hook yesterday, and stated that about 10 o'clock in the morning he picked up the top of a pilot-house, two lamp boxes, with one lamp, and one of the pilot-house sashes of the steamer Adelia. Floating on the water were splinters, and large pieces of wood and other material, apparently from some wreck. Captain Lenau picked up some of these, and from an examination was led to believe that they had been torn asunder by the force of an explosion. The sash of the pilot-house had no glass in it, and its appearance strengthened the supposition that it had been blown out by an explosion. Nothing whatever was heard from the crew yesterday, and the current belief was that the vessel had blown up on Saturday morning, and that all the crew had perished.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

Since writing the above our reporter has made further inquiry, and ascertains from the engineer of the C. P. Smith that he heard an explosion on Saturday morning, "pretty late," but thought it was thunder, and paid no attention to it. The engineer and pilot of the C. P. Smith showed our reporter the fragments of the wreck which they had picked up off Sandy Hook. They consisted of two lamp-box panels, each with the word "Adelia," in gilt, carved (indented) letters, on a dark ground; a gilt carved eagle (evidently from the top of the pilot-house), with a strip of tin across its back from tip to tip of the wings. A sash (probably a portion of the wheel-house), with the fragments of plate-glass adhering to the edges of the rabbet. The panels of the lamp-boxes were of black walnut, and had evidently been torn asunder, not crushed or broken.

We can confidently speak of only one person who is lost—Mr. Eli Furuell—the "wheelsman." Captain Brown was the gentleman who was usually in charge of the Adelia, but it is not positive that he was on board on the evening of the explosion. There were in all seven men on board when the tug went down the bay. Up till 1 o'clock this morning, nothing has been heard of the crew.

Explosion on Board the Steamboat Palisades—Fright of the Passengers.

While the steamboat Palisade, one of the regular line of steamers running from Spring street to Fort Lee, was swinging out from the Spring street pier at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a small patch on the fire surface of the boiler gave way, and the water in the boiler came down on the fire, generating an immense amount of steam and smoke, which filled all parts of the boat. A large number of passengers were on board, and a panic at once spread among them, the cry being raised that the boat was on fire. Fortunately, the after gang plank had not been drawn in, nor the after lines cast off, and the majority of the passengers hurried ashore by this means. Two excitable individuals sprang overboard from the upper deck, but were rescued by Officer West, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and some of the bystanders, having received no other hurt than a good wetting. Many sprang from the upper deck to the pier, receiving slight bruises. No one, however, was seriously injured. The boat is but slightly injured, and will commence making regular trips again this morning. The other boat on this line yesterday morning had her machinery disarranged in some manner when off Fortieth street, North River, and landed her passengers at Fortieth street. She also was unable to run during the day.—*N. Y. World.*

MEXICO.

The Execution of Arteaga by General Mendez at Uruapam in 1865.

The following extract from a letter written by an ex-lieutenant in the Second Chasseurs a-pied, and afterwards lieutenant in the Belgian Contingent, who was captured at Tacambaro, throws a new light upon the execution of Arteaga by General Mendez, at Uruapam, in October, 1865:—

BRUSSELS, July 28, 1867.—Dear Sancho:—I read today your article on the death of Maximilian with the greatest satisfaction. * * * * To put an end, once for all, to the main charges made against Maximilian (I allude to the execution of Arteaga, Salazar, Villa Gomez, and Diaz Paracho), I will state that six weeks before his capture at Santa Anna Amatlan by General Mendez Arteaga had taken the city of Uruapam and made prisoners of the Imperial garrison. The commanding officer of the garrison, Colonel Lemus, and the civil Prefect of the district Senor Paz Gutierrez, were shot, not only without a trial, but without having been "allowed even a half hour's respite to write to their families." Colonel Lemus was an old man, sixty-three years of age. Arteaga and his principal officers were brought to Uruapam and shot on the very ground where, six weeks previously, Lemus and Gutierrez had fallen. So, you see, they were shot by way of retaliation, and not by the Emperor's orders. Shortly after the capture of Oaxaca the Emperor set at liberty twenty-two Generals and two hundred and fourteen officers. At Tacambaro, on the night of April 11, 1865, the first words of Arteaga, after he had heard from General Regules the details of the siege of Tacambaro, were these:—"*Pues bien, que los fusilen hoy en mañana.*" Well, let them (the prisoners) be shot in the morning." Thanks to the generous and energetic efforts of Regules, we were spared.

EMILE WALTON.

Escape of Count Khevenhüller—The Emperor's Body—Romero to Leave for Mexico.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 13.

The Austrian Count Khevenhüller, who served in the Imperial Mexican army, in command of a regiment of six hundred hussars, whom he raised, equipped, and maintained himself, composed of two hundred Mexicans, and the residue Germans and Hungarians, has just arrived in the war steamer Elizabeth, with two hundred of his men. He was in the capital when it surrendered, and remained until the arrival of Juarez, but finding in the dark, pitiless countenance of the latter no trace of the milk of human kindness, he took these men with him and pushed through in five days to Vera Cruz, the quickest march ever made by troops on foot.

He says that the body of Maximilian still remains in a church at Queretaro, where it was deposited after he was shot. It was never delivered to the Prussian Minister, nor any promise or intimation given that it would be delivered to him, or to any one. It is generally believed, and it is said, when it is thought safe to do so, that it is the intention of the Mexican authorities to use it as a means of filling, or in some degree to replenish, their empty treasury.

The Mexican papers say Romero was expected to start for Mexico about the end of July, according to letters received from him.

A Father Murders His Son.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—In Bowling Green, Ohio, the day before yesterday, an old citizen, named Hiram A. Donaldson, stabbed his son Thomas, aged twenty-one, to the heart, killing him instantly. The wife of the murderer left him last week on account of cruel treatment, but returned with her son on the day of the tragedy to take away her personal property. While engaged thus the fatal affair occurred. The murderer was unmoved by his awful deed, and only said, when arrested, that he "wished it had been any other of his boys, as he always liked Thomas the best."

—Senator Trumbull endorses General Grant as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

—Mr. Henry Chorley will shortly publish "Studies of the Music of Many Nations."

—Mr. George Catlin announces "A New Story of American Life and Adventure."

—Mr. Edmund Ollier is about to publish "Poems from the Greek Mythology."

—General Rousseau will sail from New York on the 23d instant, to take military possession of Walrussia.

—A London paper, alluding to the Hon. Gerrit Smith, describes him as "formerly Governor of New York!"

—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is to deliver the oration at the Orleans, N. Y., Agricultural Fair on the 14th of September.

—Mr. Elihu Burritt is about to publish, in London, a new work entitled "The Black Country and its Green Border Land."

—M. Octave Delapierre is engaged upon "Historical Puzzles, being Notes on some Doubtful Points of History."

—Mrs. Sarah Austin has nearly ready, "The Story without an End," from the German of Carové.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to start the *New Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he will be the editor.

—Mr. J. Hain Friswell has two new works in press—"The Silent Hour," a companion volume, we presume, to "The Gentle Life," and "Other People's Windows."

—Adolph Strodtman, the German poet and translator, is at work upon a biography of Heine, which will contain much new material, he having had access to a large collection of Heine's letters and unpublished papers.

—From M. Beute we have had "Auguste, sa Famille et ses Amis," a series of historical studies on Augustus Cæsar and his times, the substance of a series of lectures recently delivered by him at the Bibliothèque Impériale.

—The Germans publish a Shakespeare Yearbook, of which the second volume has lately appeared, under the editorship of F. Bodenstedt. It contains valuable critical papers by Lindner, Vischner, Dr. Ingleby, and Delius; a record, by Otto Devrient, of his father's management of the Carlsruhe Theatre; while Cohn sums up the Shakespearian bibliography, and Ulric the history of the year.

—Herr Edward Paulus has recently published a volume entitled "Pictures from Italy," which would have been a remarkable work if Heine had never written the "Reisebilder," of which it is a palpable imitation. His wit is nearly equal to Heine's in brilliancy, and far more genial in its quality. Like Heine, he intersperses his prose with lyrics, some of which are airy and poetical.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

End of the Deluge in England.

FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR THE CROPS.

Noon Report of Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, August 19.—Consols firmer at 94⅞; Erie Railroad firmer at 45⅞; Illinois Central weak at 78; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 21⅛; U. S. Five twenties, 73⅛.

LIVERPOOL, August 19—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The storms have abated, and the weather is now favorable for the crops.

Breadstuffs and provisions are unaltered.

ANTWERP, August 19.—Petroleum, 43f.

QUEENSTOWN, August 19.—Arrived, steamships Bellona, from New York on the 3d; Malta, from New York on the 5th; and Ontario, from Boston on the 5th.

Arrival Out of the Austrian.

LONDON, August 19—Noon.—Arrived, steamer Austrian, from Quebec.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—It appears from the records of the Smithsonian Institution that the entire fall of rain by the late storm was nearly six inches, which Professor Henry says exceeds the entire amount of any previous August for years.

Thirty-four members of the bar of the District of Columbia, disapproving of any reviews of the orders of the Court at the public meetings of the bar, and disavowing the attempt to bind them to the action of the meeting held in the court room a week ago, have called a public meeting for to-morrow to give expression to their views.

Fire at Highland Falls, N. Y.

HARRISON'S LANDING, August 19.—A fire occurred at Highland Falls at 2 o'clock this morning, destroying a carpenter shop, stable, and other buildings, the property of Lawrence Miller. Loss, $5000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. An old man named Joseph McClanan, who lived near by, died from fright.

From Cape Island.

CAPE ISLAND, August 19.—The St. Mary's excursion party from Philadelphia arrived this morning at 11 o'clock, eight hundred strong The weather is clear and warm, and the excursionists are heartily enjoying their trip to the ocean.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, August 19.—This morning Fritz Young, William Enfield, and William Weaver, Germans, were drowned in a mash-tub at Nietzlan's distillery, Twenty-ninth street and East river. Young fell in accidentally, and the others lost their lives in attempting his rescue.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

QUEBEC, August 19.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at Farther Point at 6 P. M. on Sunday.

A VILLAGE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.—The village of Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa, by a change of the channel of the Missouri river, has been transferred from that State into Otoe county, Nebraska. By this singular freak of the river some thousands of acres of land and six to eight hundred inhabitants have been added to Nebraska.

A PHILADELPHIAN FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—Mr. John Russell Young, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been nominated for Mayor of New York by the *Evening Gazette*. The *Tribune* people are generally indifferent to the allurements of office, but this nomination is an excellent one, and meets with hearty endorsement. Mr. Young is a native of Philadelphia.

—Mr. Samuel Smiles has in the press a work entitled "The Huguenots; their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 19, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 109⅜ for '64 5-20s; and 107¼@107⅜ for June and August 7-30s. City loans firmly held; the new issue sold at 101⅜@101½, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change; Philadelphia and Trenton at 125, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜@53½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28, a slight decline; Reading at 52 56-100, no change; Elmira preferred at 42, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 57½, a slight decline; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 142½@143; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; 70½ for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 110½; no change; 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 141⅛; 12 M., 141⅛; 1 P. M., 141⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"The supply of money was superabundant throughout, and loans were made by the banks at four per cent. on Governments and other first-class collaterals to houses in good credit, and at five on miscellaneous stocks. At the same time the principal dealers in Governments were freely offered more than they required at three per cent. This extremely easy condition of monetary affairs cannot, however, be expected to last much longer, now that the Western drain of gold by the Treasury, and the redemption of compound interest notes held in small amounts by the banks have not been without effect. Owing to the crops being unusually heavy, it is probable that a larger amount of money than usual will be required to move them, and although we are at present glutted with currency, two or three weeks may work an important change in the state of affairs, and of this the next weekly return of the banks of this city will give us a warning. The supply of commercial paper is rapidly increasing, and the banks are discounting the best grade at 5½@6% per cent., 6 being the general rate Produce paper is regarded with distrust, owing to the belief that prices will experience a further decline as the new crop is rushed forward, but ordinary mercantile paper is less closely scrutinized than it was two months ago, owing to the improved prospects of trade.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

FIRST BOARD.

$100 U S 7-30s Jy	c.107⅜	1 sh Par & M Bk	143
$200 City 6s, New	101⅜	19 sh Cam & Am	128
$1500 do. New	101⅜	5 do	b. 128
$1000 do. New	101⅜	6 sh Phila & Tr	195
$4000 do. New	101⅜	2 sh Penna R	53⅜
$4100 do. New	101⅜	20 do	b5. 53⅜
$300 do. New	101⅜	100 do	53⅜
$1000 Pa cp 5s	c. 98	100 sh Read R	52⅝6
$500 Phil & Sun 7s	92½	50 sh Cata Pf	28
5 sh Morris C Pf	110⅜	100 sh Ocean Oil	3⅛1
2 do	110		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅜; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@110; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅜@103; 7-30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅜@107⅞. Gold, 141⅜@141⅝.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅛@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 19.—Bark—The offerings are small, and the demand steady at the recent advance. Small sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $43 ₱ ton.

Cotton is quiet but firm. Sales of middlings at 28½@29½c. for uplands and New Orleans.

The Flour market, as usual, is dull, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels, for the supply of the home consumers, at $7·50@8 for superfine; $8·25@10·50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11·50@13·50 for new wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour is held firmly at $8·75@9. Brandywine Corn Meal may be quoted at $6.

The Wheat market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·40, the latter rate for choice, and white at $2·60@2·65. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of old at $1·50, and new Pennsylvania and Southern at $1·35@1·40. Corn is quiet but firm. Sales of yellow at $1·22, and Western mixed at $1·17@1·18. Oats—Most of the offerings are of inferior quality, having been damaged by the recent rains. Sales of new at 75c., and old at 90c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 19.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were unsettled and lower, and about 2100 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@16½c. for extra; 13@15c. for fair to good; and 10@12c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

132	head	Owen Smith, Western,	14@16½c.
65	"	A. Christy & Bro., Virginia,	6@8, gross.
103	"	P. McFillen, Western,	7@9, gross.
120	"	P. Hathaway, Western,	7@8¾, gross.
93	"	James Kirk, Chester co.,	14@16, gross.
65	"	B. McFillen, Western,	7½@8¼, gross.
112	"	E. S. McFillen, Virginia,	7@8, gross.
84	"	Ullman & Bachman, Western,	8½@9½, gross.
110	"	M. Fuller & Co., Western,	7½@9, gross.
150	"	Mooney & Smith, Western,	14@16½.
30	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania,	6@7½, gross.
100	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western,	15@16½.
80	"	Hape & Co., Western,	12@15.
63	"	Blum & Co., Western,	6@7½, gross.
79	"	Chandler & Co., Chester co.,	9@8½, gross.
61	"	C. Marshall, Western,	6@9½, gross.

Cows were in demand. 250 head sold at $60@75 for Springers, and $65@100 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were dull and rather lower. 12,000 head sold at 5@6c. ₱ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were unchanged. 1800 head sold at the different yards, at from $10@10·50 ₱ 100 lbs., net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....85 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Lippincott, Havana, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr W. Mowe, Hilton, Pembroke, do.

Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Sch B. Melnder, Rockhill, Worton's creek, Van Hinkle & Bell.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Esther, Drinkwater, 80 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori. Had head winds and calms the entire passage. 18th ult., lat. 42 10 N., lon. 46 57 W., experienced a terrific hurricane from the southward, lost two topsails, and had light sails blown from the gaskets; 18th, A. M., was boarded by a sea which swept everything movable from deck, the ship labored fearfully; has been 27 days westward of the Banks, with light southerly winds and heavy gales; no date, lat. 41 40, lon. 61 15, spoke ship ——, of Greenock, from New York, bound E.; Aug. 7, lat. 40 18, lon. 68 07, spoke barque Boa, from New York for Barcelona; 10th, lat. 40 05, lon. 70 06, spoke ship Charlotte, hence for Antwerp, 10 days out; 13th and 14th, passed great quantities of loose lumber, and one water cask, with head stove in, and painted lead color.

Brig L. Warren, Cobb, 19 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.

Schr West Wind, Lawson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, 3 days from Rappahannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Mary Priscilla, Simmons, 3 days from Rappahannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig A. H. Curtis, from Cardenas.

Schr C. McCarty, from Swan Island.

Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, from Trinidad.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, 43 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 31 45, lon. 66 10.

Brig Essex, Bartlett, hence for Montreal, returned to Holmes' Hole 15th inst., on account of head winds, and sailed again next day.

Brig Benj. Carver, Myers, hence for Portland, sailed from Hol

A REMINISCENCE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

His Lecture at the Cooper Institute in 1860.

OLD ORCHARD (Saco), Maine, August 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post:—

In October, 1859, Messrs. Joseph H. Richards, J. M. Pettingell, and S. W. Tubbs called on me at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William street, and requested me to write to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, and the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and invite them to lecture in a course of lectures these young gentlemen proposed for the winter in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. I wrote the letters as requested, and offered as compensation for each lecture, as I was authorized, the sum of two hundred dollars. The proposition to lecture was accepted by Messrs. Corwin and Lincoln. Mr. Corwin delivered his lecture in Plymouth Church, as he was on his way to Washington to attend Congress. Mr. Lincoln could not lecture until late in the season, and a proposition was agreed to by the gentlemen named, and accepted by Mr. Lincoln, as the following letter will show:—

"DANVILLE, Ill., November 13, 1859.—James A. Briggs, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 1st, closing with my proposition for compromise, was only received; I will be on hand; and in due time will notify you of the exact day. I believe, after all, I shall make a political speech of it. You have no objections?

"I would like to know, in advance, whether I am also to speak or lecture in New York.

"Very, very glad your election went right.

"Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

"P. S.—I am here at court, but my address is still at Springfield, Ill."

In due time Mr. Lincoln wrote me that he would deliver the lecture, a political one, on the evening of the 27th of February, 1860. This was rather late in the season for a lecture, and the young gentlemen who were responsible were doubtful about its success, as the expenses were large. It was stipulated that the lecture was to be in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; I requested and urged that the lecture should be delivered at the Cooper Institute. They were fearful it would not pay expenses—three hundred and fifty dollars; I thought it would.

In order to relieve Messrs. Richards, Pettingill, and Tubbs of all responsibility, I called upon some of the officers of the "Young Men's Republican Union," and proposed that they should take Mr. Lincoln, and that the lecture should be delivered under their auspices. They respectively declined.

I next called upon Mr. Simeon Draper, then President of "The Draper Republican Union Club of New York," and proposed to him that his "Union" take Mr. Lincoln and the lecture, and assume the responsibility of the expenses. Mr. Draper and his friends declined, and Mr. Lincoln was left in the hands of "the original Jacobs."

After considerable discussion, it was agreed on the part of the young gentlemen that the lecture should be delivered in the Cooper Institute, if I would agree to share the expenses, if the sale of tickets (twenty-cents each) for the lecture did not meet the outlay. To this I assented; and the lecture was advertised to be delivered in the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 27th of February.

Mr. Lincoln read the notice of the lecture in the papers, and, without any knowledge of the arrangement, was somewhat surprised to learn that he was first to make his appearance before a New York instead of a "Plymouth Church" audience. A notice of the proposed lecture appeared in the New York papers, and the *Times* spoke of him "as a lawyer who had some local reputation in Illinois."

At my personal solicitation Mr. William Cullen Bryant presided as chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Lincoln for the first time to a New York audience.

The lecture was a wonderful success. It has become a part of the history of the country. Its remarkable ability was everywhere acknowledged, and after the 27th of February the name of Mr. Lincoln was a familiar one to the people of the East. After Mr. Lincoln closed his lecture, Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. James W. Nye, Mr. Horace Greeley, and myself were called out by the audience, and made short short speeches. I remember saying then:—"One of three gentlemen will be our standard bearer in the Presidential contest of this year; the distinguished Senator of New York, Mr. Seward; the late able and accomplished Governor of Ohio, Mr. Chase; or the 'unknown knight' who entered the political lists against the Bois Guilbert of Democracy, Stephen A. Douglas, on the prairies of Illinois in 1858, and unhorsed him—Abraham Lincoln."

Some friends joked me after the meeting as not being a "good prophet." The lecture was over; all the expenses were paid; I was handed by the gentlemen interested the sum of $4·25 as my share of the profits, as they would have called on me if there had been a deficiency in the receipts to meet expenses.

Immediately after the lecture Mr. Lincoln went to Exeter, N. H., to visit his son Robert, then at school there, and I sent him a check for $200. Mr. Tubbs informed me a few weeks ago that after the check was paid at the Park Bank he tore it up, but that he would give $300 for the check if it could be restored, with the endorsement on it of "A. Lincoln," as it was made payable to the order of Mr. Lincoln.

After the return of Mr. Lincoln to New York from the East, where he had made several speeches, he said to me:—"I have seen what all the New York papers said about that thing of mine in the Cooper Institute with the exception of the New York *Evening Post*, and I would like to know what Mr. Bryant thought of it;" and he then added:—"It is worth a visit from Springfield, Illinois, to New York, to make the acquaintance of such a man as William Cullen Bryant." At Mr. Lincoln's request I sent him a copy of the *Evening Post*, with a notice of his lecture.

On returning from Mr. Beecher's church on a Sunday, in company with Mr. Lincoln, as we were passing the Post Office, I remarked to him: "Mr. Lincoln, I wish you would take particular notice of what a dark and dismal place we have here for a Post Office, and I do it for this reason: I think your chance for being the next President is equal to that of any man in the country. When you are President, will you recommend an appropriation of a million of dollars for a suitable location for a Post Office in this city?" With a significant gesture, Mr. Lincoln remarked, "I will make a note of that."

On going up Broadway with him in the evening, from the Astor House, to hear the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Mr. Lincoln said to me:—"When I was East, several gentlemen made about the same remark to me that you did to-day about the Presidency; they thought my chances were about equal to the best." J. A. B.

History of the Turner Organization.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following interesting history of the Turner organization in this country:—

"The first Turner Society in America was established in New York in 1848, and others were speedily formed in Boston and elsewhere, both North and South. At first the institution was confined to the teaching and practice of bodily exercises conducive to physical development, but it soon assumed a higher scope without neglecting its original object. Schools were established, and various other means were taken towards general advancement and improvement. The co-equal relation of muscle and mind was recognized, and physical development and mental culture were alike encouraged. A newspaper devoted to the interests of the Turners was established at Cincinnati, called the *Turn-Zeitung*. Slavery carried dissension into the ranks of the Turners, as into everything else, although the 'peculiar institution' could not be otherwise than in direct variance from the well-known principles of the organization, which from the first had been arrayed on the side of liberty against despotism. The South ern members refused to subscribe for and sustain their Cincinnati organ, and it was at length suffered to die. When the late war broke out the Turners of the North were among the first to enrol themselves individually in defense of their adopted country's flag. There was a strong German element in our army, and the long lists of slain contained many unpronounceable names which attested to the patriotism and courage of these men. The Turner-Bund was for the time being almost completely broken up, and its operations entirely suspended. No festivals were held, and exercises with the musket took the place of the ordinary and more peaceful gymnastic evolutions. With the approach of peace came a resumption of the operations of the Turnvereins, and the organization is now in as flourishing a state as ever.

"The Turner-Bund of America numbers about 150 societies. Its headquarters are in New York, and Mr. Metzner, of that city, is its President. A national festival is held once every two years, and a 'tagsatzung,' or meeting, every alternate year. These festivals are attended by delegations from the different societies in various parts of the country, and by whole societies, and prizes are offered for proficiency in gymnastic exercises. There was a festival two years since in New York, and another this year in Baltimore. The intermediate meeting was held in St. Louis, and that of 1868 will take place in this city. The various local and district organizations generally hold annual festivals, in pursuance of which practice the present gathering takes place. The *Unsere Zeit* of Cincinnati is the present organ of the Turners.

"As stated above, the headquarters of the Turner-bund in America is at present in New York, but they are subject to change once in two years. The affairs of the Bund are managed by the Vorort, which is a committee of seven persons chosen from the city or district where the headquarters for the time being are located."

Affecting Sketch.

In a cemetery near Seville is a very beautiful though simple marble cross, on which is engraved these lines in Spanish:—

"I believe in God:
I hope for God;
I love God."

It is the grave of a poor boy, the only son of a widow. He was not exactly an idiot, but what people call a "natural." Good, simple, humble, every one loved him; but no one could teach him anything. His intelligence was in some way at fault. He could remember nothing. In vain the poor mother put him first at school, and then to a trade; he could not learn. At last, in despair, she took him to a neighboring monastery, and implored the abbot, who was a most charitable, holy man, to take him in, and treat him as a lay brother. Touched by her grief, the abbot consented, and the boy entered the convent. There all possible pains were taken with him by the good monks to give him at least some ideas of religion; but he could remember nothing but these three sentences. Still, he was so patient, so laborious, and so good, that the community decided to keep him.

When he had finished his hard out-of-door work, instead of coming in to rest, he would go straight to the church, and there remain on his knees for hours. "But what does he do?" exclaimed one of the novices. "He does not know how to pray; he neither understands the office, nor the sacraments, nor the ceremonies of the Church." They therefore hid themselves in a side chapel, close to where he came in. Devoutly kneeling, with his hands clasped, his eyes fastened on the tabernacle, he did nothing but repeat over and over again, "I believe in God; I hope for God; I love God." One day he was missing; they went to his cell, and found him dead on the straw, with his hands joined and an expression of the same ineffable peace and joy they had remarked on his face when in the church. They buried him in this quiet cemetery, and the abbot caused these words to be graven on his cross. Soon a lily was seen flowering by the grave, whereon one had sown it; the grave was opened, and the root of the flower was found in the heart of the orphan boy.—*From Impressions of Spain, by Lady Herbert.*

What the English "Ritualists" Want.

The London *Church Times* remarks:—

"The truth is, the Catholic party are not satisfied with the Prayer Book, or anything like it; only they do not care to trouble Camarina. But if the matter is to be stirred, then they will put in a claim to have restored to them everything of value that was lost at the Reformation, and they will never cease the agitation which their indiscreet opponents have begun till they have gained what they wish. Amongst these things are the invitatories, the antiphons to the Psalter, at least on the greater holidays; a revised lectionary, fuller and more varied *preces*, improved occasional prayers and thanksgivings, rules for the occurrences and concurrences of holidays, more precise rules as to vestments, the ancient introits, the ninefold *Kyrie*, the old graduals, tracts, and sequences; the restoration of the canon to something like its ancient form, the omission of the second part of the words of administration, the restoration of the *Agnus Dei*, weekly celebration, and a set of votive masses, to say nothing of a great number of matters of detail."

—Governor Fenton and daughter have gone on a fortnight's trip to the White Mountains.

—General Banks has been nominated for President on the eight-hour platform by the workmen of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

—Later accounts from Africa encourage the belief that Dr. Livingstone, the famous traveller, may still be alive.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 85c.; 20 springs, 85c.; 24 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

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ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
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PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 237 and 239 North FRONT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, &c.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,62? 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	4,950 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,90	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,185,000 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,837 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,950 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas U. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 95
Premiums	1,206,432 18
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $168,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven.
Forman Sheppard.
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Ingham,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 302 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11 smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street,
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 imwam

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL
IN KITTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS,
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 cm Nos. 2136 and 2138 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 24
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	135	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. P. Foxle,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1076 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 24th, from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port August 17.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—On Saturday night a meeting of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors was held at the Union League House, to express their disapproval at the removal of Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

General Joshua T. Owen was called upon to preside, and, on taking the chair, he thanked the assemblage for the expression of their confidence in selecting him to preside over a meeting composed of those who had risked their lives in defense of the flag, or who had assisted in crushing out a most gigantic Rebellion. The meeting had been convened to afford an opportunity to the loyal men of Philadelphia to express their sentiments in respect to the suspension from office of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Andrew Johnson, at this time, instead of carrying out the reconstruction measures as he is bound to do as a mere executive officer—a servant of the people—is throwing obstacles in the way of reconstruction, and is clearly hostile to the law. So long as all the States that rebelled against the Government are out of the Union, they should be compelled to remain out of it until they show repentance for their deeds. They were substantially out at the close of the war, and the situation of affairs has not been materially changed since then.

Our Government had shown an unprecedented magnanimity to those who rebelled against its authority, and in any other country the leaders would have forfeited their lives for opposing the Government of the country. The Rebels are this day still arrayed against the people and the Government who treat them with this magnanimity, but they had better be careful how they act, for on them will rest the responsibility, if they shut their eyes and ears to what interests themselves. The suspension of the Hon. Secretary of War by the President of the United States, without the commission of a crime or the naming of an offense, was a clear violation of the Tenure of Office bill, and a part of the plan by which the President hopes to interfere with the Reconstruction law of Congress.

The laws, he said, should be executed in good faith. Governments are established for the good of the governed, not the governors, and power should be exercised with judgment. So long as this is done, the people will have confidence in and respect for those chosen to execute the laws, but not when they substitute their own views for the plain letter and spirit of the law, and totally disregard the expressed will of the law-makers.

Secretary Stanton had the confidence of the people, and the country owed him a debt of gratitude for his faithful performance of his duties during the war. The remarks of General Owen elicited much applause.

The following gentlemen were selected for the positions named:—

Vice-Presidents—Colonel James Given, General Charles H. T. Collis, Colonel W. B. Thomas, Private Henry Lee, Sergeant James Rowley, General H. G. Sickel, Colonel William B. Mann, General Charles M. Prevost, Colonel Jacob M. Davis, Colonel J. J. Seibert, Captain John McCullough, Captain Richard Donnagan, Private Joseph L. Wilson, Seaman Ed. L. Helferty, Lieutenant John Witmire, Major Richard Ellis.

Secretaries—General Edwin R. Biles, Captain O. B. Griffiths, Captain Aaron H. Dunkle, Lieutenant John G. W. Bassler, Sergeant R. J. Milier, Captain Jules Allen, Sergeant Elias Toner, Private Charles Henry, Private John Siner, Captain H. C. Warner, Captain George D. Stroud, Jr., Private David Smith, General R. L. Bodine.

General Collis then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We, the successful defenders of the Republic, feel it a duty we owe to ourselves, to the memory of our fallen comrades, and to posterity, to assemble together from time to time and express our views of the Government our services have rescued from traitors;

And whereas, We believe a crisis has arrived when, through the treachery of a once patriotic public servant, the results of our recent struggle for universal liberty and republican institutions are likely to be wrested from us, unless we make manifest our continued and unswerving devotion to our country, and our hostility to the authors of the war and the sentiments which actuated them;

And whereas, Recent events have developed a determination upon the part of a recreant Executive to evade and defy the enactment of the true representatives of the loyal men of the land;

By presuming to force upon the nation a plan of reconstruction in direct opposition to the will of the law-making power.

By removing from office (through his ingenious selection of subordinates) maimed soldiers of the late victorious armies, and appointing in their stead open-mouthed sympathizers with the Rebellion.

By slandering the volunteers with the assertion that to have made himself Dictator he might have called to his aid the army and navy.

By his violated pledges of friendship for the emancipated bondmen.

By his wilful misconstructions, for his own purpose, of the plainest enactments upon our statute-books.

By his wholesale pardon of Rebels; and

By his persistent but abortive efforts to disinterrate the great Union party which upheld the Government in the hour of its peril; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That when the hand of the assassin took from us the life of our beloved Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and cast a cloud of deep mourning over an army flushed with the victory of a four years' war, we looked with anxious eyes towards the man who should fill his place, and we found him clamorous in his denunciation of treason, apparently firm in his determination to make the crime odious and its authors responsible, and full of assurance that the blood shed by our comrades should not be shed in vain. For nearly three years we have looked for a fulfilment of these pledges, but it has not come.

2. That while the President has surrounded himself from day to day with advisers of doubtful loyalty and men who have proved false to their antecedents, the veterans of the late war have never abandoned hope for the future while the heart and brain of Edwin M. Stanton, faithful among the faithless, administered the duties of the War Office.

3. That in his suspension from office, in direct violation of a positive law enacted expressly to assure the retention of his eminent services, the President of the United States is chargeable with a high crime and misdemeanor, for which he should be held responsible.

4. That the proud record of Edwin M. Stanton needs no eulogy at our hands. Most heartily do we echo the sentiment contained in the just and generous letter of our honored chieftain, Ulysses S. Grant, and sincerely will we congratulate ourselves if the General-in-Chief be permitted to remain at the head of the department, until the action of Congress shall necessitate the return of the proper incumbent.

5. That we earnestly hope the President will yet abandon the idea of forcing upon the loyal masses of the North a policy which the people and their representatives have again and again rejected; and that he will pause before interfering with Major-General Sheridan and the other departmental commanders in the execution of the laws of Congress; for the people are preparing to remove all "impediments" to the reconstruction plan of Congress, and can confidently rely upon the assistance of the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Brevet Brigadier-General James Givin was now introduced as the next speaker. He congratulated those who were assembled that they dared meet together and criticize the doings of their rulers, and condemn those whom they opposed.

When rebellion first showed its hydra head, the poor and imbecile Buchanan sat in the Presidential chair, with the idea in his head that there was no other person to care for but himself. Finally he discovered that nearly all of his advisers were traitors, and were preparing to leave him to his miserable fate. He then grasped around in search of new material in order to save himself, if possible, from ruin and destruction. It was at this time he took Edwin M. Stanton as his war counsellor and adviser, and clung tenaciously to him until the lamented Lincoln was chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation. He saw Mr. Stanton was the proper person to preside over the War Department, and continued him in that position during the four and a half years of rebellion, or up to the time his life was taken by the assassin Booth. Mr. Stanton lived through the war, honored his country and his position, and he will live in the hearts and be honored by the soldiers and sailors when Andrew Johnson is buried in oblivion. (Applause.)

This man Johnson, the speaker said, he heard blackguard Abraham Lincoln at a public meeting in Tennessee before he was elected Vice-President, because he (Lincoln) was too lenient towards the Rebels. When Johnson stepped into the Presidential chair he found the same Cabinet that Mr. Lincoln had chosen, but discovered that it was not moulded to suit his rebel proclivities, and he set about to reconstruct it, and after holding the position for nearly two years he struck down a man because he differed with him relative to the treatment of these very Rebels that he thirsted to destroy. Johnson is too dignified to say publicly why he suspended Mr. Stanton from office, and the only cause he assigns is high public considerations. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Reeves, of New Jersey, Captain Morgan, and others, addressed the meeting in terms of indignation at the course of the President. It was eleven o'clock when the gathering dispersed.

MEETING OF WOOL-SPINNERS.—A public meeting of wool-spinners was held on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Schuylkill Hose Company, Locust street, above Twelfth, S. H. Martin, President, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, the meeting was addressed by Mr. John Sheiden, who said that he was glad that all feeling of resentment among the different branches of industry was fast vanishing, and that the members of the various trades could meet and discuss matters pertaining to their mutual interests.

The speaker said that there should be no war between capital and labor, but these should go hand in hand with other. Capital complains against combinations, but the speaker could see nothing to be feared from such combinations. Capital has combined against labor, and why should capitalists then complain against the great labor movement? In order to secure the aims which the cotton-spinners desire to attain, the speaker held that a frequent assembling together to consult in relation to their interests was important to the members of the trade, and the city should be laid out in districts and committees appointed to visit the different trades and converse with the men in relation to their duty in aiding this great labor movement.

It was stated by a member of the trade that in Manayunk and other places in the State a reduction of fifteen per cent. had taken place among some of the wool-spinners.

The President stated that there had been no reduction of wages in Philadelphia so far as his knowledge extended.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—There will shortly be commenced one hundred and fifty houses on the square of ground between Nineteenth and Twentieth and Jefferson and Oxford streets, fifty on Master street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and one hundred and sixty-eight on the square between Norris and Diamond and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, making altogether 368 that are to be erected the present season, and 346 that are or nearly completed, without counting the numerous dwellings that have been erected singly in all parts of the Ward.

The deeds are now being prepared for lots on the entire square of ground on Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, Twenty-first Ward, upon which buildings will be erected the present season.

Twenty-four dwellings are nearly completed on Alder street, above Oxford, and forty-five on Warnock street, above Oxford.

At Seventh and Franklin streets, between Diamond street and Susquehanna avenue, seventy-seven dwellings will soon be ready for occupancy. The work of erecting fifty-six on Park avenue, between Columbia and Montgomery avenues; forty-two on Twentieth street, above Jefferson, and seventeen on Jefferson street, west of Twentieth, is progressing rapidly. Fifty-nine dwellings have also been commenced on Seventeenth street, between Master and Jefferson streets.

THE HEALTH OFFICE—REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths and interments in the city of Philadelphia for the week ending on Saturday, August 17, 1867:—

Minors, 198; adults, 115. Total deaths, 313.

Location.—First Ward, 10; Second, 24; Third, 11; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 16; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 10; Eighth, 18; Ninth, 9; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 7; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 10; Fifteenth, 18; Sixteenth, 9; Seventeenth, 12; Eighteenth, 12; Nineteenth, 16; Twentieth, 24; Twenty-first, 2; Twenty-second, 8; Twenty-third, 6; Twenty-fourth, 10; Twenty-fifth, 9; Twenty-sixth, 13; Twenty-seventh, 18; from the Almshouse, 15; unknown, 10. Total, 313. Deduct 10 deaths from the country, leaves the net deaths in city 303.

Nativity.—United States, 256; foreign, 44; people of color, 19; unknown, 13.

Sex.—Males, 169; females, 144; boys, 111; girls, 87.

Comparison.—The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1866 and of last week, was as follows:—Week ending August 18, 1866, was 435; week ending August 10, 1867, 330.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an excitement was created in Maryland street, near Mulberry alley, caused by an attack being made on Officer William Russell, who was attempting to quell a disturbance between a number of young men. During the affair the officer was seized and thrust into the entry of a house in Eliet's court, in company with one of the participants in the row. After keeping him there about twenty minutes he was allowed to come out, when a number of men in the crowd renewed the attack on him, beating him in a fearful manner. Word was sent to the Station, and a squad of policemen soon made their appearance, taking into custody James Wordees and William Sipler, who were conveyed to the lock-up. A hearing took place in the evening before Alderman Hurley, when the defendants were required to enter bail in $600 each to answer at court.

DROWNING CASES.—At a quarter past eleven o'clock, last evening, an unknown man walked overboard at Almond street wharf. The body was recovered in a short time, but life was extinct. It was removed to the Southwark Hall Station House.

A number of the members of the United States Hose Company started on an excursion on Friday last, down the Delaware Bay, and when opposite Chester, about nine o'clock at night, G. W. Nutt, one of the members of the company, was drowned. It is stated that he got out of his berth where he was sleeping and walked overboard.

A boy, seven years old, named John Deal, was drowned in the Delaware yesterday at Queen street wharf. The body was soon recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 1011 South Front street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

ANOTHER BRUTAL "MILL."—Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, was the time selected for a brutal encounter between two buffers known as "Irish Dave" and "Penrose," and the spot selected, Second and Mifflin streets. The last named street is below Moore street, in the First Ward of the city. The amount of money contended for at this brutal exhibition and desecration of the Sabbath morning was $100, and for its ownership and so-called "victory," these two persons punished and pummelled each other for one hour and a quarter, in which time "sixty rounds" of ensanguined fisticuffing were got through with, and "Irish Dave" proclaimed the victor.

Both men were badly punished, but Penrose presented a shocking appearance. His face and head were beaten to a jelly, and his eyes protruded from their sockets, wild and bleeding.

—Wanted—A partner with $500 to go on a "bust." A line addressed to B. C., and left at the post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE is the only place of amusement now open to the public. It is estimated that fifteen thousand persons witnessed the Shakespearian fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* during the past week. We have no doubt the rush will be even greater this week. Such success has rarely ever been accorded to any play in this country, and is the more remarkable when we consider the season. The great spectacle will be presented every night until further notice, with all of its magnificent scenery, jewelry, costumes and properties. Seats may be secured to-day for any performance during the coming week.

—MESSRS. FOX, Earnshaw, and Pilgrim are making great efforts to rebuild the American Theatre as rapidly as possible, and they are encouraged by the builders to hope that the theatre may be ready for occupancy by the middle of next month.

—Sanford & Tunison open their new marble opera house, at Seventh and Arch streets, early next month. Sam Sanford and Frank Moran are the reported "Tambo" and "Bones" of the troupe.

—The Chesnut Street Theatre opens on Saturday, the 14th of September, with a large stock company.

—The Arch will open early next month. We will publish the company roster in a short time.

—Mr. Edwin Forrest is now in this city. He has been prevailed upon to play a lengthy engagement at the Walnut this winter.

—Mr. Charles Dickens will give six readings in this city, probably at the Academy of Music during the winter.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5:14 | MOON RISES.....9:12
SUN SETS.....6:51 | HIGH WATER.....4:07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 20
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Aug. 20
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Aug. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Annie, Mitchell, Port Spain, J. B. Heyl & Co.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr C. Hart, Hart, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Gheen, Fredericksburg, Baugh & Sons.
Schr White Foam, Howes, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, New and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Keokuk, Small, Boston, do.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, Washington, Jones & Co.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, Washington, Captain.
Sch'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sch'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Sch'r J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig A. M. Knight, Knight, from Inagua Aug. 2, with salt to W. Bumm & Sons.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Boston, with indse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Access, Moore, from Norfolk, with shingles to captain.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Salem.
Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, from Salem.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salem.
Schr Reading RR. 45, Anderson, from Norwich.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from Hartford.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Portsmouth.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, from Newburyport.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr Keokuk, Small, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr White Foam, Howes, from Boston.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from New Haven.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Gheen, from Wilmington, Del.
Steamer Philadelphia, Faltz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Delaware Bay, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Liverpool, at St. John, N. B., 16th inst.
Ship British Queen, Francis, hence, at Quebec 12th instant.
Steamship Tioga, Morse, hence, at New Orleans 12th instant.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque J. Bonta, Lindsey, for Rio Janeiro, sailed from Aiken's Landing 14th inst.
Brig S. P. Smith, Norton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 14th inst.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Rockland 12th inst.
Schr James Neilson, Hackett, hence, at Taunton 14th instant.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Boston 16th instant.
Schr W. L. Doughton, Tatem, hence, at Salem 15th instant.
Schr Problem, Owens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 15th inst.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, from Castine for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 15th inst.
Schrs H. H. Read, Benson, and L. Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Newburyport bar, at the mouth of the Merrimac river, is a changing sand reef, such as is found at the mouths of many of the rivers between here and Texas. The other day, as was stated, a single storm threw up an island, where the deepest water had been the day before; but that did not interfere with navigation, it simply changed the mouth of the river, as it has constantly been changing since the waters first ran down from the New Hampshire hills to the sea. Now that island has gone; and on Sunday a vessel drawing fourteen feet of water came over the spot where it had been. The depth of water varies no more here than at other points, and the water is as deep now as it was fifty or a hundred and fifty years ago. People at a distance often mistake about this matter. The bar is no trouble to vessels drawing less than sixteen or seventeen feet of water, more than though it was across the stream at Concord, N. H., instead of here.—*Newburyport Herald.*

On and after the evening of October 1, 1867, a first order fixed light, illuminating an arc of 225 degrees, will be exhibited from the Assateague lighthouse, coast of Virginia, in place of the fourth order light heretofore shown from this station.

The lighthouse is situated in the position of the former one, about two miles from the S. W. point of Assateague Island.

The tower is brick, natural color (with lantern painted black), 125 feet high from base to focal plane.

The light is 130 feet above ordinary tides, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of nineteen nautical miles.

The centre of Winter Quarter Shoals bears E. by N. ¼ N. (magnetic) 11½ nautical miles, and Chincoteague Shoals from S. to E.SE. five miles

Lat. 37 54 37 N., lon. 75 21 04 W.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1867.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys, also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington, for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M., arrive in Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Adams's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers going to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 3:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for the 7:45 A. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:07 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger,
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia		7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie		4:08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia		12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport		8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia		8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Corning		9:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie		10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie		5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven		7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:55 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., for Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare $2 00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

The Rising Power in the South.

The latest idea upon which the conservatives are harping, is that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is going to result in giving the negroes the dominancy in each of the late Rebel States. But this can only happen in the most of those States as a consequence of the *refusal* of the white citizens to take a part in the work of reconstruction. And if they do this, they will have themselves to thank for the result. If the Republicans of this State should refuse to go to the polls and vote, they could not justly complain if the Democrats should carry the day. So in the late Rebel States, if the white citizens are too proud, or sullen, or obstinate, or careless, or apathetic to register themselves, and vote, they will get very little sympathy at the North, even if the negroes, who show more sense, shall obtain the political control. In that case we shall at least have the consolation of knowing that the Southern State Governments are in the hands of *loyal* men, who will not attempt to take them out of the Union, or array them in hostility to it.

But this whole idea of negro dominancy as a *necessary* result of the loyal plan of reconstruction is false. In all but two States of the South, South Carolina and Mississippi, the white population largely outnumbers the colored, as the following table of the approximate number of inhabitants and voters, estimated from the census returns of 1860, will show:—

States.	Male Citizens.—White.	Male Citizens.—Negro.	Voters.—White.	Voters.—Negro.
Alabama	243,100	146,265	81,033	54,755
Arkansas	124,712	42,185	51,571	14,082
Florida	37,016	28,842	12,339	7,941
Georgia	270,941	173,165	90,314	57,715
Louisiana	284,573	126,750	47,479	22,793
Mississippi	167,648	161,735	55,882	48,293
North Carolina	281,799	126,015	93,933	45,337
South Carolina	131,529	150,339	43,841	59,279
Texas	250,000	110,000	83,000	35,000
Virginia	316,761	108,128	105,583	68,044
Total	2,138,369	1,299,941	684,074	412,187

If all were registered the white majorities would be as follows:—In Alabama, 26,278; Arkansas, 37,519; Florida, 4388; Georgia, 32,599; Louisiana, 24,686; North Carolina, 48,596; Texas, 45,000; Virginia, 39,540. The black majorities would be—in Mississippi, 2370; South Carolina, 6439.

The only question that remains is as to the number of persons disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. This is very small in proportion to the whole number of voters—probably not more than from three to five per cent. The disfranchisement does not reach to the masses of the people at all. It only applies to those who in some *official capacity* had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government and afterwards went into the Rebellion. How small a proportion this class of persons must bear to the whole community in any Southern State is apparent at a glance. But to throw the State into the hands of the negroes, it would take, in Alabama, a disfranchisement of nearly thirty per cent. of the white voters; in Arkansas, almost seventy-five per cent.; in Florida, thirty-three and a half per cent.; in Georgia, thirty-five per cent.; in Louisiana, fifty per cent.; in Virginia, thirty-seven per cent., and so on.

If the negroes obtain power, therefore, in the late Rebel States, excepting South Carolina and Mississippi, it will not be because the whites are disfranchised. It will be because they are obstinate, and wilful, and determined to defy the Government in its work of reconstruction. It will be because they supinely sit down and refuse to help themselves. But in such a case they will neither deserve sympathy nor obtain it.

It is not negro dominancy, but *Republican* dominancy, that these conservatives fear. It is the prospective loss of *political power* that alarms them. They behold the old Southern unity, brought about by class rule, broken up. They see the Republican party being thoroughly organized in every Southern State, and attracting to its ranks *the people*, both white and black. They witness the growth of a power destined to completely revolutionize the old parties, the old habits, the old customs, and the old modes of thinking in the South. It is this rising, growing, triumphing *Republican party* in the South which our conservatives fear; and they had to-day rather that the late Rebel States should remain out of the Union indefinitely, and subject to military power, than that they should be restored upon a basis of equality before the law for all men.

The Republican party knows nothing of races or colors. It recognizes simply *the people*. It seeks only the dominancy of *the people*, the rightful sovereigns in every State. This is *true* democracy—none of your sham stuff dressed up in the cast-off rags of aristocracy, but real, genuine democracy—power with the people. We know the doctrine is distasteful to our conservatives, who believe in class rule, and who both hate and fear the people, but it is the grand doctrine of the age, and is marching forward from victory to victory all over the world. It has just achieved a great triumph in England, and doubled the number of her voters. Conservatives there, as here, gnash their teeth and prognosticate all sorts of evil, but the movement goes steadily and irresistibly onward. It is "manifest destiny." Humanity is bound to try the democratic experiment, and conservatism must get out of the way, or it will be run over and trampled under foot.

The Progress of Education Among the Freedmen.

It is cheering to note the progress which education is making among the colored people of the South. For, no matter how much may be accomplished in the removal of political disabilities from this class of our citizens, the great work of their permanent elevation must be mainly achieved through their education. And it is one of the most hopeful facts connected with the freedmen, that they are so anxious to learn, and are willing to make sacrifices to obtain schools. Thus we find, by the report of the Superintendent of Education in South Carolina, that the colored people have contributed during the past year over $17,000 towards their public schools; and this, too, in addition to paying their taxes for the support of public schools in such cities as Charleston.

The old idea that was so strongly fostered by the supporters of slavery, that the negro was incapable of education, his mind, if he had any, being of an inferior sort, is rapidly being dissipated by the facts that develop themselves in the schools of the freedmen. It is found that he takes kindly to all the rudiments of knowledge usually taught in the schools of this country.

The progress, too, of enlightenment among the adults is most cheering. Mr. Tomlinson estimates that in South Carolina there are at least 25,000 colored men and women who can read a newspaper with a fair understanding of its contents, who two years ago did not know the alphabet. It is thus that, through the instrumentality of the schools, the blessings of education are being diffused throughout the whole mass of the colored population.

This work of Southern education, not only of the blacks, but of the whites as well, is one of the most important and promising that now engages the attention of the American public. It ought to command even more attention than it receives. Had the masses of the Southern people been as well educated as those of the North, or had they even been tolerably educated, the Rebellion would have been an impossibility. But while the institution of slavery remained, any such thing as a system of general popular education was not to be thought of. The overthrow of that institution has opened the door for the educational as well as the political reconstruction of the South. The work should be prosecuted with a vigor and perseverance commensurate with its importance.

Gen. Howard's Contemplated Removal.

The rumor is again rife that General Howard, the universally popular and efficient head of the Freedmen's Bureau, is about to be removed. We hardly think that General Grant will care to signalize his administration of the War Department by such an unpopular act as that would be. General Howard has devoted himself with the most untiring assiduity to the duties of his position, and has discharged them in the most admirable manner. Under his supervision the Bureau has daily become more and more popular with the people of the South, and has forwarded the great work of education among the freedmen to an extent which promises the happiest results. To remove such a man out of political spite—and that will be the real ground, if he should be removed—would be a national disgrace.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

General Sheridan is moving promptly in the work of reconstruction in Louisiana. He has ordered the election for members of a Constitutional Convention in that State to take place on the 27th and 28th days of September. The Convention is to be composed of ninety-eight members. The people are also to vote at the above-named election whether they will have a Convention or not. Doubtless the vote will be largely in the affirmative. Hence we shall soon behold the work of constitution-making in full progress in Louisiana. If her delegates shall adopt a constitution organizing a republican form of government, we see no reason why that State may not be admitted to the Union during the next session of Congress.

The Revenge of a Rejected Suitor.

It will be remembered that, some time since, the King of Abyssinia made a tender of his hand and heart to Victoria R., which offer was declined. Thereupon his Royal Highness seized all the English Consuls and officers of the Navy who happened to be in his province, and expressed his determination to take off their heads in case the refusal of the Queen should not be reconsidered. The issue of the affair, however, is given in to-day's *World*:—

"The British Government has received the gratifying intelligence that the native rebellion in the kingdom of Theodorus, of Abyssinia, has in all probability resulted in the release of the English captives whom his Abyssinian Majesty has held so long. The captives were cut off from Theodorus, surrounded by the rebels, and there was no probability of their falling into his hands again. This news comes on the very eve of preparations to compel the release of the British subjects at the risk of a harassing, expensive, and perhaps futile war with Theodorus. Diplomacy has long since exhausted itself upon that monstrous-constructed darkey. Bribes and threats alike have been useless; and the British Government would have resorted to more summary measures long ago, were it not feared that an attempt at forcible release would result in the sacrifice of the prisoners. Parliament has earnestly discussed the subject, and just as it was nearly decided to risk the war, a happy accident affects what diplomacy failed to do, and what even an annoying war might not have accomplished."

Personal Representation.—Now that the Democracy finds itself in the minority, it has assumed the disinterested, and desires to see the system of representation of minorities adopted. We are to have the plan of Mill or Field, or some other philosopher, for thereby the Democratic delegation in the lower House would be largely increased. This philanthropy is, however, of recent date. It is not quite consistent with the spirit that animated that party in the days of J. Q. Adams, and which led them to deny even the right of petition to a powerless minority. The sudden conversion of the once omnipotent majority into the opposition is the cause for this assumption of a desire to reform. It reminds us of the rhyme about the gentleman in black who was sick and a saint would be, but when he got well not much of a saint was he.

Carlyle on Reform.

Thomas Carlyle contributes to *Macmillan's Magazine* an article in which, in his usual peculiar language, he expresses his views on the subject of reform. The style of Carlyle is too well known for us to comment on it, so that we quote his words in regard to the bill recently assented to by the Queen. It is a thoroughly characteristic article both in expression and ideas.

"Inexpressibly delirious seems to me, at present in my solitude, the puddle of Parliament and Public upon what it calls the 'Reform Measure;' that is to say, the calling in of new supplies of blockheadism, gullibility, bribeability, amenability to beer and balderdash, by way of amending the woes we have had from our previous supplies of that bad article. The intellect of a man who believes in the possibility of 'improvement' by such a method is to me a finished off and shut up intellect, with which I would not argue: mere waste of wind between us to exchange words on that class of topics. It is not Thought, this which my reforming brother utters to me with such emphasis and eloquence; it is mere 'reflex and reverberation;' repetition of what he has always heard other imagining to think, and repeating as orthodox, indisputable, and the gospel of our salvation in this world. Does not all Nature groan everywhere, and lie in bondage till you give it a Parliament? Is one a man at all unless one have a suffrage to Parliament? These are axioms admitted by all English creatures for the last two hundred years. If you have the misfortune not to believe in them at all, but to believe the contrary for a long time past, the inferences and inspirations drawn from them, and the *'swarmeries'* and enthusiasms of mankind thereon, will seem to you not a little marvellous!

"Meanwhile the *good* that lies in this delirious 'new Reform Measure'—as there lies something good in almost everything—is perhaps not inconsiderable. It accelerates notably what I have long looked upon as inevitable; pushes us at once into the Niagara Rapids; irresistibly propelled, with ever-increasing velocity, we shall now arrive; who knows how *soon?* For the last thirty years it has been growing more and more evident that there was only this issue; but now the issue itself has become imminent, the distance of it to be guessed by years. Traitorous politicians, grasping at votes, even votes from the rabble, have brought it on; one cannot but consider them traitorous; and for one's own poor share, would rather have been shot than been concerned in it; but after all my silent indignation and disgust, I cannot pretend to be clearly sorry that such a consummation is expedited."

"We think the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States where political campaigns are in progress, are making a mistake in attempting to fasten upon their opponents the purpose of *repudiation*. In the first place, it does not, thus far, seem to be precisely true; in the second place, it is strongly denied by the opposition themselves; in the third place, it is a bad thing to circulate the impression throughout this country and Europe, that a party so strong numerically as the Democrats are in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, are in favor of repudiation. If they are constantly charged with it, they will likely come to believe, in course of time, that the charge must really *be* true, and they will unconsciously assume the very ground upon which they have been pushed by their opponents. It should be political death and dishonor for any man or party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful an idea."—*N. Y. Times.*

—There would be a great deal of force in in what the *Times* says were it true. But the fact is that the Democracy have declared by inuendo, and as far as they dare, that they are in favor of repudiation. The decision of Judge Sharswood looks directly towards such a result. Why, then, not attack them on that issue? They make it themselves, and we are ready to fight it out with them on that question. The usual timidity of the *Times* leads it to fear to battle when the ground is evidently prepared for our victory.

Death in a Menagerie—Two Children Smothered—a Man Killed.

Correspondence of Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

Fairfield, Iowa, Aug. 12.—Yesterday this town was filled, by the crowds of country people who poured in from every direction to see a collection of animals. It was a terrible day. The crowd—such a crowd as we never before saw on a show-day—the dust, in volumes unimaginable, together with the intolerable heat of the sun, made our usually pleasant town most decidedly disagreeable. The "jam" at the ticket wagon was very great, and within the canvas the multitude was so great that several women fainted and were carried out. Two children were smothered to death in the arms of their mothers. Another fatal accident occurred from the Menagerie. While returning home from the afternoon's exhibition two farmers were racing their teams, when the neck-yoke of one broke, causing him to be thrown from the front of the wagon. The wheels passed over him, and he died almost immediately from his injuries.

Crime in Louisville.

Louisville, August 17.—M. B. Duncan, who was fatally shot by J. B. Dorsey, at Nolan's Station, on Thursday, had proposed to lynch the Smiths at Elizabeth during their examination for the murder of Dr. Hughes, on Tuesday. Dorsey was a cousin of the Smiths. Harris Davis this morning robbed a fellow-lodger at the Louisville Hotel, named Vass, of $1150. Davis has been arrested. Harnden's express office at Catlettsburg was robbed of $1000 on Thursday evening. The robber escaped.

The Yellow Fever at Galveston.

Cincinnati, August 18.—A despatch from Galveston, dated to-day, says the yellow fever is raging there worse than ever known before. The total deaths last week reached 187. The same ratio of mortality in New York would give nearly ten thousand deaths for the corresponding period.

—Governor Oglesby is expected to return to Springfield, Ill., in a few days, from Minnesota. The health of Mrs. Oglesby is improving, although she is still far from well.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
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A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16 tfp

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—In compliance with Rule 20 of the Union Republican Party, the Union citizens of the Ward will meet at Mar's Hotel, HAVERFORD ROAD and LANCASTER AVENUE, TUESDAY EVENING, August 20th, at 8 o'clock, to elect officers of the Ward Association, and attend to any other business.
THEO. M. WILTBERGER,
Vice-President of Association.
B. F. Stokes, Secretary. 8 19 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 30 4ptf

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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 87½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c. Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 16 tfm

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
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Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
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BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.
THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16 fmw 18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
8 17 3w W. J. HOSTMANN, Vice President.
P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession.
W. H. STOKES,
8 8 1m* Insurance Office, Germantown

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m 4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

EXPLOSION AT THE BRIDESBURG ARSENAL.

Two Men are Killed and Another is Severely Injured.

Our chapter of accidents, and death as the unfortunate result, it seems is not yet concluded; but on this occasion we are happy in being able to record that the loss of life can be charged to no man's carelessness, as has so frequently been the case of late.

The scene of the accident was the United States Arsenal, near the suburban town of Bridesburg, from which it takes its name. The Arsenal property is located on the north side of Frankford creek, a short distance from the Delaware, and just to the east of Frankford. The creek bounds it on the south, and high walls enclose it on the other three sides. During the late war the Arsenal was the scene of great activity, the employes of the establishment at that period numbering about three hundred, including men and women, boys and girls. The special manufactures of the Arsenal then, as well as now, were cartridges and percussion caps. The latter are turned out ready charged, and with great rapidity, by a curious machine, which is the invention of a Connecticut genius. All the dangerous work in the establishment is performed in small square buildings of brick, which are scattered over the enclosure to prevent an explosion in one from extending to the others. In one of these little isolated apartments was the machine for charging caps with "fulminating powder." Owing to the excitable nature of this last compound, the greatest care in manipulating it is observed, and none but the most trustworthy of the employes are permitted to labor in this department. It has also been customary for the foreman to examine the machine carefully before it is set in motion, and for years it has performed its task without mishap of any kind.

On Saturday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, the foreman made his customary investigation, and pronouncing the machine "all right," as was apparently the case, it was set in motion. About two hundred caps had been turned out, when there was a sudden and fearful explosion of the "fulminating powder," for which no reason can be assigned or conceived. A portion of the "fulminating powder" in the magazine attached to the machine must have come in contact with the machinery in an improper manner, but in what particular way will probably remain a mystery forever, as the young man who was feeding at the time was so terribly burned and mutilated that instant death was the result.

The name of this unfortunate man was James F. Carter. He was about twenty-eight years of age, and resided at No. 19 Mill street, Frankford; to which place his remains were removed. He leaves a wife and two children.

Christian C. Zimmerman, a boy of fourteen years only, was also badly burned, and so injured by the flying fragments of the machinery that he died about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. He resided at No. 48 Bridge street, Bridesburg. Wesley Gilmell, aged twenty-seven, and residing in the neighborhood, likewise suffered from the effects of the explosion, and his recovery is considered doubtful. There were several others employed in the building, but as the latter were not materially damaged by the explosion, all except the three persons above named fortunately escaped without injury.

As a large force was employed in the Arsenal, all of them being residents of Frankford or Bridesburg, a great deal of excitement and consternation prevailed in those usually quiet towns, until the extent of the loss of life became known to the families and friends of the employes.

The Coroner made an investigation into the affair yesterday, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said James Carter and Christian C. Zimmerman came to their death by the explosion of a machine for filling cartridges, at the Frankford Arsenal, on the 17th day of August, 1867. The jury are of the opinion that all due care and precaution had been taken to avoid such explosions and protect the operations at these machines, and therefore attach no blame to the authorities of the Arsenal."

The firemen of the vicinity were on the ground in good season, but their services were not called into requisition. It will be remembered that about ten years ago a similar accident occurred at the Arsenal, by which a young man by the name of Patrick Cooney lost his life.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT TACONY.

A Man Shoots His Sister-in-law with an Infant in Her Arms—The Woman Fatally Wounded—The Child Seriously Injured—Arrest of the Assailant, Etc.

A frightful occurrence was witnessed at Tacony yesterday afternoon, in which fire-arms were used, and resulted in fearfully wounding both a woman and her infant child in her arms. The particulars are about as follows:—

A man named Brophy, who is a laborer on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, lives at Tacony, where he owns two houses—one occupied by himself and son, James Brophy, the other by a second son, William. These two men, James and William Brophy, worked with their father, and seem to have had some altercation previous to the present, arising, as their neighbors say, from the fact that James saved his money for the proper support of his family, while William spent his money for "that which is not bread," and was intoxicated the better part of the time.

William seems to have enjoyed the honor of being a "hard boy," and is said to have set fire to his father's house not long since, out of revenge for some trifling affair; and a continuance of like depredations had induced his father to order him to leave his premises. Of this paternal edict William charged his brother James and wife with being the instigators, and threatened to avenge the injustice.

On Sunday afternoon William, standing in front of his brother's house, repeated those charges, and told him that he was now going to have satisfaction. Accordingly he went back to his own houte, where he procured a Springfield rifle, with which he returned to his brother's. There the senior Brophy, with James, wife, and child, were seated upon the porch, William making preparations to shoot at Mrs. Brophy. She, with her infant in her arms, turned to go into the house, but had no sooner turned than William fired, the ball taking effect in the lumbar regions, passed through the pelvis, and made its exit in the right iliac region, causing a most frightful wound. The ball, continuing, passed between the child's legs, and just grazing one knee, produced a severe contusion.

Dr. N. Rob Bradner, of New York, being on a visit in the vicinity—at Mr. Gatzmer's, President of the C. & A. Railroad Co.—was immediately summoned, and arrived on the spot a few moments after the shooting occurred, where he was soon joined by Dr. Hendric of Holmesburg. The wounds were properly dressed, and all the assistance that surgical skill could invent, rendered; but at the latest reports the woman was in a very critical condition, having not rallied from the shock and loss of blood, and but little hope of her recovery is entertained.

The police force at Frankford were immediately informed of the transaction, and promptly appeared at Tacony, and very soon William Brophy was under arrest. Later he was committed to Moyamensing Prison, to await his trial.

W. H. Gatzmer, Esq., and his son-in-law, James Bradner, with their ladies, were in constant attendance during the afternoon and morning, rendering every assistance, and supplying all the wants of the unfortunate woman and her child.

A LOVE AFFAIR.—A woman named Jennie Hurell, living in Currant alley, undertook to drown herself on Sunday morning, in the first dock above Walnut street. It appears that two young men accompanied her to the wharf, to whom she had plighted her affections, and that a dispute arose as to which of the two should be wedded to her, when, in order to settle the question, she resolved to place herself beyond the jurisdiction of either by drowning herself. The plunge was heard by a private watchman, who rescued the would-be victim of self-destruction, and took her to her home. The affair created a great excitement, and much sympathy was felt for the woman.

AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Matthew Elliot and Margaret Black were arrested in the Twentieth Ward for committing an assault on each other, yesterday. Elliot resides in Thompson street, above Ninth, and Margaret in Wallace street, above Ninth. Both were taken to the Station House; and each held in $500 bail to answer.

CORNER LOUNGING.—A couple of young men were arrested in the Twenty-sixth Ward yesterday morning by Officer Aull, on the charge of corner lounging. They were taken to the station, and were committed by Alderman Mink to answer for the offense.

SQUIBS OF INTEREST.—The people of Philadelphia have cause for joy; they have escaped "the rain of terror" under mighty Pluvius, chief guardian of the fountains of heaven, which for a time threatened the partial destruction of this worthy city.——An anomaly—A curious and cool individual by the name of Schmit entered the Detective office lately, and stated that his house, on Pine street, had been entered by burglars. He importuned the aid of the officers in stopping these depredations. He "had nothing of worth in his house. Oh, no! they might come and go at pleasure, but at present they *only annoyed* his wife!"——What can be more pleasant than sunshine? What though for a short time it afflicts us with boiling heat? Are we not amply rewarded in having cheering rays of mellowness in chilly winter and rainy spring and summer? Let us broil, and puff, and perspire until one cries out "Hold, enough! enough!" and then inflict upon us seventeen days of an unmitigated deluge, and we gladly clamor again for sunlight.——Happy city, with parks elegantly ornamented with toadstools, vulgarly termed in official documents "tete-a-tetes," whereon one can suffer to his heart's content.——A large park is to be laid out in the northern part of the city, to be bounded by Seventh, Eighth, Montgomery, and Berks streets. This will make a pretty ornament, and considerably heighten the appearance of that neighborhood.——An "eye-sore" to Philadelphia, a disgrace to its vicinity—The Cohocksink creek, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Its putrescent odors breed cholera. From its dirty waters miasrias arise. Can it not be improved with a culvert?——Cheap—Peaches at 35 cents basket box.——Save the water; but a small portion of the works at Fairmount are operating.——A large concourse of people visited the turbulent Schuylkill yesterday, to view the miniature Niagara.

DEATH OF A GALLANT OFFICER.—Headquarters 35th United States Infantry, San Antonio, Texas, July 17, 1867.—General Orders No. 24.—It is with feelings of deep regret that the Brevet Major Commanding announces to the regiment the death of First Lieutenant Augustus S. Bonnaffon, 35th United States Infantry, who died of yellow fever at Indianola, Texas, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th instant. By the death of Lieutenant Bonnaffon his regiment loses a gallant and distinguished soldier, and the service one who, from his many fine qualities and past record, bade fair to be one of its brightest ornaments. Lieutenant Bonnaffon served with distinction throughout the Rebellion, attaining solely by his own merit the position of Colonel of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. He was a warm friend, and a faithful and most excellent officer. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty (30) days after the receipt of this order.

By order of Brevet Maj. E. W. Whittemore.
CHARLES P. SMITH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. 35th Infantry.

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Those hurried acquaintances made by country ramblers through our city with fast young men, innocent and affable-looking, but evil designed, too often prove ruinous to one's pockets. Alexander Devinnee, a countryman, on Saturday evening made his *debut* into this city, having made his exodus from Lansdale in the morning. Going up Second street, two youths, of very prepossessing appearance, evidently kind-hearted and jovial, desired his acquaintance, to which he readily assented. They entered a saloon, No. 1818 North Second street, where they passed the evening happily. Soon the friends hurriedly expressed the necessity of their leaving. "Business, business, old fellow," enforced by a hearty slap, "needs our attention." After they had passed out, our friend missed his pocket-book, containing twenty-two dollars. The friends were followed, arrested, and held on suspicion of committing the theft. They gave their names as William Douglas and Nicholas Brown. Alderman Heins held them in $1000 bail each to answer.

PROMISING.—A young man, who shall be nameless, was arrested on certain charges preferred, and lodged in the station-house at Frankford. Yesterday, while in his cell, after pondering deliberately upon the momentous subject, he determined to get married. He sent word to his intended, who shall also remain *incognito*, who gladly accepted the proffered offer of marriage, and the twain were soon made one flesh through the official ministration of his magisterial honor, Alderman Holmes. This individual status is as follows:—The newly made husband, of tender years, has walked into the net and assumed the responsible burden upon a salary of $2 per week, or $100 per year, or about 33⅓ cents a day. His mother has supported him from his infancy, so said. The newly made wife has yet to reach her seventeenth year, with poor health, and also supported by her mother. Nothing daunted by this unpromising state of financial affairs, they agreed to live separately until the young man attains a salary large enough to support them.

VIOLATORS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—Two men named Morrow Cushing and John Kune returned from Smith's Island yesterday in a highly besotted condition, and were arrested. The proprietress of this river resort was to be heard this morning on charge of violating the Sunday liquor law.

William McKelnee, who keeps a gin shop on the corner of Main and Church streets, Frankford, was arrested for selling liquor yesterday. Alderman Holmes held him in $600 bail to answer.

A TERRIBLE WIFE BEATER Peter Boen is said to be. The police complain that he is continually committing some grievous assault upon some neighborly individual, and when none such are at hand, makes his wife a substitute. On Saturday afternoon, while in a drunken mood, he assaulted his better though weaker half, at their residence in Front street, above Kensington. He used his boots and a flat-iron in physically persuading her of his great wrath. He was taken in custody, and held by Alderman Senix in default of $1000 bail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, a full assortment of the latest London magazines and illustrated newspapers, including *London Society*, *St. James'*, *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, *Belgravia*, *The Englishwoman's Magazine*, and others, all of which are unusually interesting. Those in want of delightful current reading should call upon Mr. Winch, at No. 505 Chesnut street, and get a supply of the latest and best.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall has our thanks for valuable public documents.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Three men, at a late hour on Saturday night, rushed out upon a man at Seventh and South streets, and while two stopped his respiration by a disagreeable pressure upon his throat, the third went through his pockets and stole $11·50. Finishing their work, and with an admonitory kick, the garroters made off. One, John McGonigal, was arrested, and Alderman Patchel held him in $500 bail to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—George Smith was arrested on Saturday evening at New Market and Coates street for passing a $2 counterfeit Treasury note. Being searched, four of a similar kind were found upon him. Alderman Becker committed him in default of $1200 bail to appear before a United States Commissioner.

STEALING A $100 NOTE.—Wallace Williams was requested by a confiding gentleman named Henry Johnson, a "a man of war," to change a $100 greenback for him. Williams took the note, and made off double-quick. He was arrested in Vanhorn street, and held in $1000 bail to answer, by Alderman Beitler.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—John Charles and George White were arrested on Sixth street, above Columbia avenue, on Saturday morning last, for committing an assault upon an intoxicated woman named Elizabeth Keller. Alderman Shoemaker held each in default of $1000 bail.

ANOTHER WIFE BEATER, named Thomas Monahan, was arrested at No. 2844 Howard street. He beat his wife yesterday, knocking her down, as it is alleged, several times. He was committed, in default of $1000 bail, by Alderman Sinex.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—James Butler, who keeps a saloon on the Lancaster Pike road, was arrested, and held by Alderman Maull in $400 bail for selling liquor to minors.

HORSES FOUND.—The police of the Fifth District found two horses straying about the streets last night. They are at the Station House, Fifteenth and Locust streets.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. James R. Booth fell from a car near Palmyra, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, and fractured his arm in a very painful manner.

THE GOATS.—Forty-five were captured during the past week, nine sold and six redeemed.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing, selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

WE ARE GRATIFIED to learn that New Jersey is responding nobly to the appeal of the Washington Library Company in behalf of the Riverside Institute. This institution, although located in New Jersey, will be an asylum for the orphans of our deceased soldiers and sailors from all parts of the country. No one section can, according to the terms of the charter, be more favored than the other. It is on this account that the liberal plan for raising the necessary funds should be encouraged everywhere. Already the subscriptions to the stock, selling at one dollar per share, are pouring in with unexampled rapidity. The names of the well-known citizens who have agreed to act as the trustees are a sufficient guarantee that every pledge and promise made to the stockholders will be carried out to the letter. The principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. All are invited to call and investigate for themselves.

LADIES, if you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For mothers nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases. As a

MEDICAL AGENT

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters

ATTEST ITS VIRTUES,

and commend it to use.

"OH! THAT WILL BE JOYFUL!"—When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to *prevent* getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hy'pped, Low Spirited, Weak; or are you sick, and don't know what ails you? We have been, and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters, which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of Sedentary Habits, are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

RARE SEWING MACHINES.—The Grover and Baker Sewing Machines are really and truthfully excellent and valuable to a degree seldom found. G. W. Eddy, Esq., is the polite and ever obliging Agent who presides over the palatial establishment in this city, where these splendid Machines can be had of different degrees of power, style, and finish, from those adapted to the finest and lightest work, to strong and heavy coarse cloth and leather work, and all of them operating with surpassing ease, rapidity, and precision, and executing the most elegant work. The success of Mr. Eddy during his administration of the affairs of this popular establishment has been very great. His candor and truthfulness have secured the confidence of everybody, while his sterling principles, accomplished and agreeable manners, have won largely upon the respect and good will of the ladies.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Goitre, are but few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class, Jayne's Alterative is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system. It, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GENERAL GRANT sits in the Secretary of War's office and puffs his cigar, while we sit in our editorial office and puff Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. The difference in the two puffs is, that the first ends in coming down with the smoke, and the latter with coming "down with the dust."

TWO THOUSAND pairs of Auction Curtains having been bought at an unprecedented low price, will positively be sold at the same rate. The cheapest to be found in the city. W. Henry Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1057 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

LACE CURTAINS done up in a superior manner at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS, of fine feathers, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—Largest assortment. Best Styles. Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

NEVINS—HALL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Chester, Pa., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. Mast, J. DURBIN NEVINS, Esq., and ALICE HALL, both of Chester. No cards.

RIGGLES—TALLMAN.—On Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. THOMAS RIGGLES, of Washington, D. C., to Miss ANNA MARKLEY, only daughter of George Tallman, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 16th instant, after a short illness, LEWIS ALEXANDER, in the 56 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 Dugan street, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10½ o'clock. To proceed to Olive Cemetery.

BECK.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catherine and the late John McCormick.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BELL.—On the 16th inst., ANNIE BELL, drowned at Camden, in the 24th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Thomas Potter, No 1610 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands.

BRADLEY.—At Atlantic City, on the 16th instant, ROBERT BRADLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Washita Tribe, I. O of R. M., No. 53, of which the deceased was a member, and Kindred Tribes, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bailgomingo, opposite Conshohocken. Meet at the house on Tuesday, August 20, 1867, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

MOORE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of David Moore, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1934 Amber street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

NEWELL.—At Pottsville, on Sunday morning, the 18th instant, JOSEPH GALLOWAY SHIPPEN NEWELL, son of William and Anna Newell, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, August 20, from the Railroad Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets, upon the arrival of the morning train, at noon. Interment at Laurel Hill.

NORBURY.—On the 18th instant, AMY C. NORBURY, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Isaac W. Sill, No. 218 Union street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

POTTER.—On the 16th instant, JAMES BOWER POTTER, drowned at Camden, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 1610 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands.

SAYLOR.—On the 18th instant, of consumption, AMANDA, wife of B. Frank Saylor, aged 28 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Albert Fitzgerald, No. 850 N. Fifth street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SINGERLY.—This morning, PAMELIA A., wife of William M. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 32d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THOMPSON.—On the 16th instant, MARY K., wife of George W. Thompson, and daughter of Dr. John K. and Catharine Knorr, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 439 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CAR BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, CABINET Makers, and other workers in hard woods, will find the Snail Bit a superior article for boring pin or screw holes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A NICE HOUSEKEEPER WILL PROTECT the food upon her tables from the attack of flies and other summer insects. For this we have a variety of Wire Dish Covers, of oblong, oval, or round shapes. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

OUR TOOTHLESS ELDERS, WHO ARE DEbarred from eating boiled corn because they cannot chew it, will find the Patent Corn Grater to enable them to enjoy this dish, as by it the hulls are opened, and all the nutritious farina scraped out, ready to be eaten. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 15 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600 GRIFFITH & PAGE. BEST CROQUET GAMES. PATENT WATER COOLERS. WIRE DISH COVERS. 4 10 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by E. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

KEEP THEM AT HAND! NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price. PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866. 7 12 2msp

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street. JOHN C. ARRISON, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices. Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Warranted to give satisfaction. 22 rp

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 16th instant, after a short illness, LEWIS ALEXANDER, in the 56 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 Dugan street, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10½ o'clock. To proceed to Olive Cemetery.

BECK.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catherine and the late John McCormick.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BELL.—On the 16th inst., ANNIE BELL, drowned at Camden, in the 24th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Thomas Potter, No 1610 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands.

BRADLEY.—At Atlantic City, on the 16th instant, ROBERT BRADLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Washita Tribe, I. O of R. M., No. 53, of which the deceased was a member, and Kindred Tribes, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bailgomingo, opposite Conshohocken. Meet at the house on Tuesday, August 20, 1867, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

MOORE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of David Moore, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1934 Amber street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

NEWELL.—At Pottsville, on Sunday morning, the 18th instant, JOSEPH GALLOWAY SHIPPEN NEWELL, son of William and Anna Newell, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, August 20, from the Railroad Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets, upon the arrival of the morning train, at noon. Interment at Laurel Hill.

NORBURY.—On the 18th instant, AMY C. NORBURY, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Isaac W. Sill, No. 218 Union street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

POTTER.—On the 16th instant, JAMES BOWER POTTER, drowned at Camden, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 1610 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands.

SAYLOR.—On the 18th instant, of consumption, AMANDA, wife of B. Frank Saylor, aged 28 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Albert Fitzgerald, No. 850 N. Fifth street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SINGERLY.—This morning, PAMELIA A., wife of William M. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 32d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THOMPSON.—On the 16th instant, MARY K., wife of George W. Thompson, and daughter of Dr. John K. and Catharine Knorr, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 439 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Grand Parade of the Schutzenbunder.

IMPOSING SCENES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 19.—I have been looking for half an hour at the German Schoutzen procession, which is still *en route* for the Schoutzen park. It was grand beyond description, with music and banners of various nations, including the new flag of Northern Germany. Several military companies turned out. The car with the king of the festival was very handsome, as was also the car with young girls representing the different States of our Union. They appeared as seated in lilies and other flowers.

Colonel Blumenburg, President of the Society, was in a car drawn by four elegant horses, and with a grand escort—many were in carriages. A large body of mounted police headed the procession. It was three-quarters of an hour in passing a given point. The societies from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, and other cities, made a creditable display; hundreds were covered with wreaths of flowers and other emblems of respect presented by ladies. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded, and windows and doors were filled with ladies waving handkerchiefs and giving other tokens of welcome. The procession will not reach the grounds before 3 o'clock.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The Court-room was crowded to excess this morning with parties and witnesses, and from appearances the business of the "heated season"—so much complained of by those who take their ease—is increasing. At the beginning of the term it was proposed to try nothing but prison cases, in order to relieve the County Prison; but a great deal of the time is now being taken up by bail cases, and some of them very trivial.

Ivan Bealer pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill his wife. This was the case reported in our local columns during last week, in which the prisoner stabbed his wife severely in the face, and was prevented from murdering her by the intervention of a young man who was present at the time.

In a habeas corpus for the discharge of a minor from the army, which was before the Court last week, a writ was issued to Captain A. M. Brown, commanding him to produce the boy in Court. The Captain declined to obey the writ, saying that he was commanded by a superior officer to do so. Hence, on Saturday the Judge issued an attachment to bring in the Captain this morning. Upon his appearance in Court this morning the Judge informed him of what had been done on Saturday, and also that his return to the writ was insufficient. He was then asked if he still declined to obey the writ, and he answered that under the orders of his superior officer he did. The Judge said his duty then was very plain; the fact that Captain Brown was in the service of the United States did not exempt him from obedience to the laws of the land, and that, though a soldier, he was still a citizen, and for his refusal to obey a process of the law and persistency in that refusal, he was therefore committed.

The Captain asked time to consult the District Attorney of the United States, which was granted.

Upon returning to Court he expressed his willingness to obey the writ, and upon application of counsel time was granted in order that a return to the writ should be made. The return was immediately made, setting forth that the relator in the habeas corpus, Joseph Sindall, Jr., enlisted in the army upon representation of being twenty-one years of age; and that he, the respondent, is acting as recruiting officer in this city by order of the Secretary of War; that from the day of his enlistment, early in July, to the present day, the relator has been detained by the respondent, by order of his superior officer, Major-General D. B. Butterfield; and that his body was to-day, August 19, produced in Court.

The case was then continued until this morning.

Susan McKeever was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Steveeson. The testimony of Mrs. Stevenson was that Mrs. McKeeker struck her in the mouth with her fist, and that she threw a brick at Mrs. McKeever. Verdict, not guilty, but Mrs. Stevenson to pay the costs.

Mrs. Stevenson was then tried upon a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. McKeever. The testimony on this side of the case was that Mrs. Stevenson struck the prosecutrix with a brick, without provocation. Verdict, not guilty, but Mrs. McKeever to pay the costs.

Thomas Bruner pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Officer Krant testified that about nine o'clock, on the evening of Sunday, July 28, he saw Mr. Bruner's drinking saloon, No. 531 Chesnut street, open, and saw persons in there drinking liquor. The defendant was present. He said that the rooms all around him were doing business on Sunday, and that, being under heavy rent, he was bound to keep open or else lose custom. Another officer testified that he saw the defendant's place open on that Sunday, and told him that he must close.

There were some mitigating circumstances in this case, and the defendant faithfully promised to observe the law in future. The Judge imposed a fine of $10 and the costs.

Henry Becker, convicted of a charge of keeping his drinking saloon, No. 533 Chesnut street, open on Sundays, before reported, was, on the two bills, fined $20 each, and in default of payment, to County Prison five days upon each.

Mary Moran was acquitted of the charge of malicious mischief, larceny, and assault and battery. The prosecutrix did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

John Robbins was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Mrs. Hughes was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon her husband, Patrick Hughes. The prosecutor in this case was not in attendance, and the District Attorney expressed his belief that Patrick was crazy, because he had prosecuted his wife without cause, and submitted the bill without evidence.

George Lukens was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a silver watch, valued at $20, belonging to Samuel Mills. The prosecutor not attending, the bill was submitted without evidence.

Thomas Martin was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a bridle, a saddle, and a pair of martingales, belonging to John Tinteon. The defendant, who was in Mr. Stinson's employ, was seen to steal these articles from the stable one night.

John Robinson was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Annie Gilmore. Mrs. Gilmore testified that the defendant came into her house one day very drunk, and committed a brutal attack upon her.

Robert Hill was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—The August term of this court began this morning. There are some eighty-three informations in whisky cases to be disposed of, and thirty-nine or forty criminal returns have been made—though how many indictments there will be cannot yet be told. John O'James, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. Without taking up any business, the court discharged with petit jurors until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and adjourned until that time.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton quiet. Flour advanced 10c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Sectional Interest and National Unity.

From the N. Y. Times.

The obvious difference between those whose passions impel them to a continued war of opinion and those whose interests require a restoration of the Union spirit throughout the whole country, is too great to be reconciled. Everywhere there are indications that the men who spin cotton cannot be much longer separated from the men who grow cotton, nor can those who sell goods at the counters of New York safely acquiesce in the continued disability of their Southern customers to purchase and pay for their goods. There is the levee question. The measures necessary for the successful prosecution of the war levelled the levees and sent the lawless Mississippi rushing over the whole arable Delta. The policy of General Banks and others has withheld Federal aid as a new term of reconstruction. Now, who does this policy hurt most? The Southern secessionists? They are comparatively few in numbers. They have been so long ruined as to be indurated and callous to further misfortune. Besides, they are the landholders, and from the little that is produced they receive a frugal maintenance. Does the freedman feel this unusual destruction of crop and labor? Undoubtedly. He has nothing except his labor. This he sells for subsistence; but if he knows that all planting and ploughing is in vain where the rains descend and the flood comes to inundate the country for weeks at a time, he can have no more motive to toil than have those tillers around the desert, who look with certainty for an annual visit of the Arabs to carry off the fruit of their labors. A correspondent mentions a conversation with a freedman in an interior parish of Louisiana, in which he gave as a reason for not having hired himself to a planter, that the latter would employ him in repairing fences and buildings, digging ditches, and cutting down bushes and briers; that the "water would come," destroy the crop, and with that the planter's only means of repaying the freedman; so he had decided to cut wood for a steamboat landing rather than plant.

The same refusal of relief which punishes the Rebel with a reduction of income inflicts the same loss upon his loyal neighbor, and deprives the loyal freedman of employment. Nor is this mischief confined to the population of Louisiana. The sugar crop of 1860 was nearly half a million hogsheads. It has declined to twenty or thirty thousand. The price of cane sugar has advanced nearly fourfold. It is now produced almost exclusively by slave labor in Cuba and Brazil. Now note, the effects. The Northwest and the East once paid for the sugar crop of Louisiana in the respective products of their industry. Now they export three-fold the price of that sugar in specie. This is in effect the destruction of a home product to build up a slave-grown product in foreign countries. Fanaticism is thus stronger than the protective principle. The reduction of the cotton crop has had an injurious effect on the home manufacture of cotton goods. England has opened up her vast East Indian possessions. She has increased the crop until the combined supply from countries other than the United States has reached nearly three-fourths of her consumption. The stock on hand in the United States does not now exceed one hundred and fifty thousand bales, while in Liverpool alone it is four times that amount. The price of cotton is thus fixed abroad. The United States has lost its position as a regulator of price, and now takes whatever Liverpool will give.

The restoration of the cotton crop would be much promoted by rebuilding the levees, and yet Congress has forborne to do so lest the restoration of the Union should be thereby postponed. It is not necessary to pursue the effects of these reduced crops upon the shipping interest, which, deprived of outfreights by this cause, has lost its great advantage over the commercial marine of England. The Government collects a tax on cotton by the pound, and an income tax on the sales of the planter. It now receives a tax on one pound where it would formerly have received a tax on three. The subject is too extensive to treat in a cursory manner. All are convinced that Louisiana cannot repair her levees. She has made the effort by offering her bonds at home and abroad. Capitalists will scarcely touch them at any discount. She has appealed to Congress for aid. Possibly the applications have been entrusted to improper hands. But Congress thus far has closed its ears to the interests of the submerged loyalist and freedman, the Northwestern farmer, the Eastern shipowner and cotton-spinner. In the next place, the restoration of the levees is a national matter, for it pertains to the production of national staples and the employment of national interests. It is a humane measure, for if the Government issues rations to the destitute people of the South, and sends its vessels to Ireland to relieve a foreign famine, it may well lend its endorsement to bonds having for their object the employment and maintenance of a whole people suffering from a calamity which the war has rendered it impossible for them to control.

In this connection we may quote from the address of the Police Jury of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, to the Major-General commanding the District. It sets forth the deplorable condition of the whole alluvial country as known to him, the suffering from the devastations of the war, the successive inundations of 1865-'66-'67, the damage done the growing crops by the cotton-worm, and the prospect of a cotton famine. With the destitution of the people comes the utter annihilation of public credit. Says the address:—

"Our parish in its coporate capacity, and our citizens individually, are utterly overwhelmed with debt. It has been found impossible for our parochial authorities to provide for the ordinary expenses of administration. Our Legislature has suspended the collection of taxes on overflowed lands, and both the State and parish are without either money or credit, and utterly powerless to make any provision for indigents."

Upon whom does this fall? The address supplies an answer:—

"As a necessary result of this state of facts, most of the freedmen will soon be discharged; in fact, it is not improbable that three-fourths of them will be discharged within two months. We have no certain data to learn the present population of the parish, or the relative proportion of the white and colored races. It appears from the books of the Registers for this parish that the total population of Concordia is 8252, of which 960 are white, and 7292 are colored persons. It is impossible for us to approximate with any certainty as to the number who will require aid; this will greatly depend upon their ability to find employment."

How may they be relieved? The Police Jury remark:—

"That at the very time this large class of laborers are likely to be thrown out of employment, the banks of the Mississippi will be in the most suitable condition for the reconstruction of the levees, without which our once fertile fields will soon relapse to their primitive forests. We consider it a great public misfortune, and source of extreme regret, that so fortunate an opportunity for their reconstruction should be permitted to pass unimproved, and cannot but hope that the Major-General commanding this district will, through his efforts and influence, devise some means to give direction to this labor in the manner indicated, thereby resolving a present evil into a public good."

If Congress will take up this proposition, it will do good to a whole people, without regard to color or condition. If it does not, these freedmen may say:—"You give us the ballot to vote for you, but withhold the bread to subsist ourselves and starving families." The employment and aid solicited would reconcile all to the justice of a Government which, in the hour of triumph, listens to the cry of despair.

General Grant Again!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Grant is suffering at the hands of his friends, and from no friend so much as the New York *Times*. That newspaper charges the *Tribune* with hypocrisy. Let us see who is the real hypocrite.

The *Times*, in its Tuesday's issue, used these words:—

"Through many channels it will be asserted that General Grant's compliance with the call indicates his approval of Mr. Stanton's removal, and consequently of the policy which exacts that proceeding. On this head, fortunately, there is no room for misrepresentation. General Grant has not allowed his habitual reticence to leave the country in doubt as to his position on the great occasion of difference between Congress and the Executive. He supports the plan of Congress, and is in favor of its prompt and vigorous enforcement. The Copperhead counsellors of Mr. Johnson will derive no succor from General Grant."

Here is a plain statement. The editor practically says:—"General Grant is a radical. We know it. He supports Congress. We know that. It is a happy thing he does not support President Johnson. We feel very comfortable." No gentleman will make a statement without authority, and no newspaper, especially, will venture to place a public man upon a political platform without reasons for so doing. It was very important for us to know that General Grant was a radical. We found all the evidence leading to an opposite conclusion. Supposing that the *Times* really spoke what it knew, we asked for its authority. The reply is a coarse assault upon the *Tribune*, and a virtual admission that the statement above quoted is false, and of course printed to deceive. On Tuesday, it said that Grant's acceptance of the office was merely "temporary and formal"—something disagreeable and peremptory—and that the President virtually exchanged the radical Stanton for the radical Grant. Now we are told that Grant assumed the office to prevent the Government from stopping! On Tuesday, Grant entered the Cabinet a radical. On Friday, we are assured he represents the "conservative majority" of Congress. In the meantime, our demand for information is ignored, and the *Times*, in failing to give us the evidence that General Grant "has not allowed his habitual reticence to leave the country in doubt" as to his radicalism, compels us to doubt and fear that its editor is endeavoring to juggle us now, even as when last year he sought to drag the Republican party into the Philadelphia Copperhead Convention under a pretense that the convention was to reform and strengthen the party!

Those who charge us with assailing Grant entirely misapprehend our position. We are not conscious of having ever, in the slightest degree, done him injustice. The question is one of fact. What is his position? He is named as a radical candidate for the Presidency. Is he a radical? If he is, let it be made apparent. If he is not a radical, very well. In that case we shall not vote for him, although we may respect him none the less. There is no soldier, for instance, we honor more than General Sherman. We should crown him with laurels, and write his name on a hundred monuments. But we do not think we should vote for him as President of the United States, because he is an avowed believer in the policy of Andrew Johnson. It is an honest difference of opinion, nothing more. General Sherman would make a sincere President. He would do what he deemed to be best. But his policy would not be ours; his counsellors would, probably, be men we did not trust, and his administration would sustain principles which we deem pernicious. It is because General Sherman is so regarded that his name is not mentioned by some of our friends as a candidate. They honor him; but unless he accepts their platform they will not vote for him. Now, is Grant not in precisely the same position? We ask for information.

People tell us with wise mutterings that Grant is sagacious; that he bides his time; that the politicians will not trap him; that he will run uncommitted; that if he takes the Presidential office he will do as he deems best, and rise above party. Probably General Grant can afford to be a deaf-and-dumb candidate, but the country cannot afford to elect a deaf-and-dumb President. If these were ordinary times of peace, and the Executive office meant the appointment of tide-waiters, postmasters, and consuls, we might be content to see Grant in the office, even if he never had an opinion. If the country were in the condition it was when Johnson was elected, we might say—"Take Grant; he is available; we shall have an easy, pleasant canvass, and no bother." But we are now confronted with a problem more serious than any before known in our country. It is a problem that will not permit of conservatism or compromise. It must be radically treated, and we must have a man whose soul burns with the work. A timid, hesitating, unsympathetic President would bring disaster, especially if his policy were masked by the dazzling and seductive splendor of military fame. If all our Generals were silent, it none of them had opinions, if the silence and uncertainty that rests like a pall over the name of Grant were common to these warriors, we might even then consider his candidacy unavoidable. But the truth is, Grant is among the few Generals who have not spoken. We know where Sheridan stands. We know what Thomas thinks. We have heard Sickles and Pope speak. We are sure of Butler and Logan. We have no fear of these men. They are not uniformed Sphynxes—sashed and girded statues. If it is necessary that a General should settle reconstruction, we can easily find one.

The Republican party is too great; its mission is too mighty; to speak politically, it is too strong—with three-fourths of the next electoral college almost inevitably in its hands—to go begging for a candidate, or to intrust its work to a man who does not feel in sympathy with it. If General Grant is the man, we shall be happy. But in the face of his recent record, in the face of his silence, in the face of the appalling fact that the men who claim to speak for him are the men who planned the great Copperhead Convention in Philadelphia, we are anxious and doubting. Great as Grant is, he cannot carry our banner unless he wears our uniform. He cannot lead this party unless we know where he means to go. When he commanded our armies, every soldier knew who he meant to fight. It is proposed to give him a higher command, and to begin even a greater canvass. Is it too much for us to ask, before we fall in line, what colors are we to wear, and who are our foes?

The Golden Rule—"Poetic Justice."

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

We have no idea that any supporter of the Rump Congress, any Republican, or any Northern or Western man, would willingly place himself and his interests under a government of negroes—and of negroes, moreover, who have scarcely acquired the habits or restraints of civilization, and in some cases, still cling to fetish worship of their native Africa. To be forced into so unnatural and revolting a political connection, they would be very apt to consider a grievous hardship, which only the most implacable foes, not friends, could impose upon them.

Now, what we could never be reconciled to ourselves, we are enforcing upon our own race, our own brethren, in ten States of the Union. Pluming ourselves upon our Christianity, it suits us in this matter to set entirely at naught the golden rule of doing unto others as we would that others, under similar circumstances, should do unto us. We do not know whether the great masses of our people ever take that idea into their heads or not; but of the fact itself there can be no gainsaying.

The party by and through whose instrumentality this work is now in process of accomplishment, ostentatiously professes to be the exponent of "great moral ideas." Yet it boldly and persistently ignores that fundamental principle of the moral law which enjoins one to love his neighbor as himself. This may be good radical policy, but it is bad Christianity.

It cannot be pleaded in justification of this stupendous wrong to our race, that negro enfranchisement is but a temporary measure, to be abandoned when the white "rebels" become more attached to the Union. A class once invested with suffrage can never be deprived of it. That proposition may as well be accepted at once as an invariable truth and an unalterable fact. Hence the perilous experiment the radicals are now making in the late slave States is to be attended by enduring effects. As the experiment itself cannot be reversed, but must go forward from development to development, so its influences, whatever they are to be, must be borne.

We repeat, that under the existing radical machinery established in Louisiana, the white man is placed politically at the mercy of the negro. We have a statistical demonstration of the fact in the returns of the registry lists, now for the first time officially published. Here are the figures:—

LOUISIANA.

Blacks	82,907
Whites	44,732
Black majority	37,175

NORTH CAROLINA.

As in Louisiana, so we presume it will be in all the other States. The so-called registry in the formerly good old conservative Whig State of North Carolina has just begun—and the complexion of that beginning, as seen below, is a foreshadowing of the general result:—

Blacks	326
Whites	21
Black majority	305

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In Charleston, S. C., the registry commenced on Monday last—and thus far, we have the following returns:—

Blacks	404
Whites	153
Black majority	251

It may gratify the vindictiveness of a "party of great moral ideas" to witness this thorough subversion of the civilized Anglo-American to the semi-barbarous African; but vindictiveness ever brings with it, sooner or later, and in some form or other, its own punishment, and in this case, part of the punishment will be the presence of this new, semi-barbaric element in the halls of legislation (Federal and State), to help make laws for us of the North and West, as well as for the South. This is what the philosophers would call "poetic justice." It may not come at once, it may not come for a few years yet, but the radical policy has set the machinery in motion which must, sooner or later, whether we like it or not, be productive of that very result.

The Coming State Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great national issue which will overshadow all others in our coming fall elections in the Northern States will be the issue of negro supremacy hereafter in our national affairs, through a Southern negro political balance of power, contemplated and broadly foreshaddowed in the Congressional programme of Southern reconstruction. The Republican party, from Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency down to this scheme of a transfer of political power in the South from the white to the black race, has been sustained by the almost unbroken voice of the Northern States in all its measures; first, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and next, for the reorganization of the Rebel States on the basis of universal liberty. But in this bold and dangerous scheme of putting the Southern political balance of power over our national affairs in the hands of the blacks, just released from the darkness and demoralization of negro slavery, it strikes us that only in another form the Republicans are making the same fatal mistake which was made by the late national Democracy when they attempted to perpetuate the reign of the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, with their laws, decrees, and dogmas for the perpetuation and extension of slavery itself.

This is but the swinging of the pendulum from one extreme to the other—it is steering from Scylla to Charybdis. What peace or harmony can we hope for in exchanging the insolent rule of the late three hundred thousand Southern slaveholders for the rule of five hundred thousand Southern negroes, who but yesterday were slaves, and the descendants of ignorant slaves for hundreds of years? The experiment involves an outrage upon the enlightened public opinion of the Northern States, which will surely meet with a decisive rebuke.

We cannot doubt that this desperate experiment of negro supremacy will be emphatically condemned by the voice of New York in our coming November election. A change of eight or ten thousand votes in the six hundred and add thousands of this great Commonwealth is but a bagatelle; but it will suffice to revolutionize the State. Upon this broad and distinct question of negro supremacy, however, we may look for a change of thirty, forty, or fifty thousand, as compared with the figures of our last November election. In Ohio, with Vallandigham and his obnoxious Copperhead notions again in the foreground, there is but a gloomy prospect for the opposition elements. They cannot be combined on Vallandigham or under Vallandigham. But in Pennsylvania they have a very fair prospect of anticipating in October the inevitable November reaction in New York. The substantial yeomanry of Pennsylvania, who could not follow Buchanan in 1860, in behalf of Breckinridge and the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, will not be apt to follow "Old Thad Stevens" in 1867, in behalf of Southern negro supremacy.

No political party, however strong it may have grown in the confidence of the people, or however confident it may be in its strength and resources, can betray the public confidence or outrage public opinion with impunity. The penalty speedily follows the offense. Our political history abounds in such warnings. Take, for example, the nomination of a candidate for Governor in this State through certain party arrangements with a notorious gambler, and mark the result, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the opposing candidate on local issues. On the other hand, we find the late dominant party in Connecticut reduced to a minority in presuming to bring forward a humbugging showman as a representative of their principles and their morality. How, then can the Republican party expect to escape the consequences of its bad faith with the people, when the people come to pronounce their judgment upon this presumptuous and dangerous scheme of negro supremacy?

This is the question now awaiting the popular judgment:—Shall the ten excluded Southern Rebel States be reorganized and restored to Congress, each and all under a predominant negro vote from the disfranchisement and disgust of white men, or shall Congress itself be called upon by the people of the North to pause, reconsider and reconstruct its terms of reconstruction so as to give the Southern whites a chance, at least where they constitute a heavy majority of the people, as, for instance, in Virginia, North Carolina, or Georgia? Upon this question we expect a political reaction in the North this fall which will enforce some attention and respect from Congress. It is to the people that we look for a rescue; for while the laws stand as they are, President Johnson can do very little to stay their operation, however great the number of removals and changes he may make. We look to the people for a reaction against this perilous scheme of fastening upon the country a controlling negro political balance of power.

Personal Representation.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The growing feeling in favor of the representation of minorities, both here and in England, is one of the many proofs that, however attached people may be to the principle of democracy, they are not yet satisfied that they have hit on the best mode of applying it.

The people, even of New York city, really want a good government; they really want good men in office; if they did not, we should be ready this moment for Mr. Cushing's "man on horseback." But they have no power to secure a good government and good men in office, because they possess no adequate control over the nominations made by party leaders. A nomination once made is a finality; fit or unfit, it must be sustained at the peril of the odium of "treason to the party," or the more real and serious responsibility of "giving aid to the enemy." Once overthrow the oligarchy of wire-pullers, make it possible in some way for the people to withhold their approval when incompetent or dishonest men are put into nomination, and other political reforms would speedily follow.

It would appear, at first sight, that a power which, like that under discussion, is exercised by wholly irresponsible private citizens, is of a so purely moral nature that it cannot be reached by legislation, but must be left to the good sense of the people to deal with. But this is precisely what we have been doing now for many years, and with only the result of seeing party despotism grow stronger and stronger. And the reason is that our political organization, being based entirely upon local districts, and multiplying to excess the number of officials chosen by popular vote, affords every facility for the manipulations of wire-pullers. If it is possible, either by statute or constitutional provision, to remove these peculiar opportunities and temptations, the evil will, in a great measure, come to an end of itself. It is not desired to interfere in any way with the legitimate action of party organizations. These are an indispensable instrumentality in enabling like-minded men to combine their scattered forces and bring them to bear upon definite objects—thus converting latent power into active power. But what we do need is to give individual opinion a chance to make itself felt upon these organizations, and render it possible to "scratch" a bad nomination without practically voting for the opposite candidate.

Mr. Hare's plan of personal representation, to which attention has been so widely directed of late years, promises to accomplish this object; and we wish to suggest what seems to be a feasible way of adapting the leading principle of his plan to our American community and institutions. It is certain that, in the form in which he has developed it, it is so complicated and tedious that, whether intrinsically good or bad, it never could obtain approval or even serious consideration among our people. Whether the fact is to our credit or not, we may make up our minds at the start that no plan has any chance of adoption among us which is not easily and readily understood, and which does not provide for ascertaining the result of an election as early as the day after it takes place.

The undue stress laid, as well by Mr. Hare himself as by all who have advocated his plan, upon unessential details, which concern merely the method of putting it in practice, has had the effect of drawing the attention away from the essential principle of his scheme. The essential and fundamental principle is simply this—that it is the people who are represented, and not the place, and that, therefore, constituencies should be personal, and not local. According to this plan, if a citizen of Syracuse wished to vote for Horace Greeley for Congress, or a citizen of Brooklyn for Millard Fillmore, he would have the right to do so; his vote for this candidate would count for him with those cast in every other section of the State; and the constituency of the successful candidate would be those who voted for him, wherever they happened to reside.

This is the simple and philosophical feature of Mr. Hare's plan, which has obtained the unqualified commendation of Mr. Mill and other thinkers; the rest of his scheme consists of devices for obtaining an absolutely equal representation of a community upon this general plan—devices adapted, perhaps, to the English people, but so utterly foreign to the character and habits of our people that they may be passed over without description. It is very certain that a community which has almost universally adopted the principle of plurality in elections, for the sake of the speedy result, will not enter into an elaborate calculation of quotas, and potter over the "distribution of the surplus," in order that the canvassing of votes may be theoretically fair and every minority exactly represented. What our people want is a legislature representing them fairly in the main, and composed of honest and able men; and whatever plan will secure this result is so far a salutary reform, even if not theoretically perfect. Indeed, Mr. Hare himself confesses, in his last (third) edition, that "a perfect uniformity in the number of the quota of votes for every member" is "really important." This surrenders the whole point at issue.

If the proposition went no further than this, if every man throughout the State voted for his favorite candidate without regard to his place of residence, and the required number at the head of the list were declared elected, there would probably not be much more inequality than at present. A great disparity would, of course, exist between the number of votes received by the first on the list and the thirty-first; but so there is now between Mr. Ward's 17,000 votes and Mr. Morrissey's 9000. An enormous vote for any candidate would, under this system, be only a natural and, to a certain extent, proper tribute to his popularity. Still it would, no doubt, be wise to establish a definite *quota* which every successful candidate must obtain, as a security against the accident of persons elected by a mere handful of votes.

Supposing the principle once adopted, the details would be very easy to arrange. The most difficult point to decide would probably be the filling of vacancies, whether occurring by death or resignation, or by the failure of a sufficient number to obtain the quota. It would seem that in these cases the best way would be to let the legislature fill the vacancy, taking as candidates the two or three highest names left upon the list. Party organizations would find a legitimate and very useful sphere of action in assigning candidates to the voters of different localities, and thus preventing votes from being thrown away. It would be easy to calculate the number of members which each party in the State would probably be able to elect, and divide the State roughly into districts for these various candidates, taking due account of the natural and healthy local feeling. Most persons would, as a matter of course, vote for the candidate thus assigned, provided he were personally acceptable; but it would no longer be possible, as it is now, to force an unfit candidate upon an unwilling constituency. Such a candidate would be so sure to run behind his ticket, and fail of an election, that the committees would find it their only safe way to put up their best men.

Another way of preventing the loss of votes would be by letting the election continue ten days, as in England. This was suggested by Mr. J. T. Fisher, of Philadelphia, who proposed a plan for personal representation, independent of Mr. Hare, without Mr. Hare's favorite feature of endorsing a second choice upon the ballot, and distributing the surplus votes. At the end of the first day it would be ascertained that certain candidates were surely elected, and certain others in doubt, and the voters of the second day would cast their votes where they seemed most needed. Mr. Fisher's other proposition for meeting the same difficulty, by allowing successful candidates to assign their surplus to other candidates who fell short, can hardly be considered practicable or desirable. By the adoption of this principle we should secure the chief advantage which the English system possesses, of allowing the choice of non-resident representatives, and thus remove one of the greatest hindrances to the development of a superior of public men. A member would no longer be afraid to offend local prejudices or go against the opinions of his district, and a man of weight and character might be reasonably sure of always finding a constituency to support him, scattered through the State, but able to unite upon their man, and make every vote count for him. Thus local feeling could still be gratified, but without depriving the State of the services of a valuable servant, as is now often done.

It has seemed most natural to speak of members of Congress, as these are the most important and prominent representatives elected by the people. The system can, however, be easily applied to any representative body or board of commissioners of sufficient importance to interest the mass of the people as the Legislature of the State or the Common Council of the city. A Board of Aldermen, composed of a very small number, as proposed in the *Nation* of May 30, would be especially adapted to this mode of election. It may be remarked that, for a legislative body within the limits of a State or city, it might not be necessary to have any fixed number. There is no peculiar virtue in the number 120 or 240.

It cannot be expected, nor should it be desired, that so fundamental a reform as that proposed should be introduced at once upon a large scale solely in virtue of its apparent theoretical advantages. It seems as if an election held in this way could not fail to give us a vastly superior body of legislators to the present, while every portion of the community would be fairly represented. The Republicans of New York city, and the Democrats of the western counties, would now have their rightful share of power. No minority, indeed, not too small to be relatively insignificant, would need to be unrepresented, and no man of power would need to search for a constituency.

Minority Representation in England.

From the N. Y. World.

We are in an epoch of marvels. That a more thorough Reform bill than was ever contemplated by the Liberals should have been originated and passed by a Tory administration, is wonderful enough; but even this is outdone by the origin in that citadel of Toryism—the House of Lords—of a measure so progressive as the representation of minorities in Parliament. But the wonder ceases, in both cases, when we come to understand the motives. In bringing forward the new Reform bill, Lord Derby's administration have acted as our own Southern statesmen might have done, had they recognized the inevitable doom of slavery, abolished it themselves, enfranchised the negroes, and claimed the credit and gratitude due from the emancipated race. In politics and statesmanship, it makes all the difference in the world whether you take the bull by the horns or by the tail. Earl Derby and Mr. Disraeli have a keen perception of this difference, and have put themselves in a fair way to guide the animal instead of being gored by him. The introduction into the Reform bill of the principle of minority representation is also a concession to progressive tendencies made in the hope of its profiting the aristocracy. The new Reform bill puts property and intelligence in the minority, and so the Lords evince great alacrity in adopting a principle which enables the minority to elect some members of Parliament.

Some American newspapers speak of Lord Cairns' successful amendment as if it embodied the principle of cumulative voting. This is erroneous. Lord Cairns' speech introducing the amendment should have saved everybody from this mistake, for he in one passage contrasts his proposal with the cumulative vote. The essence of the cumulative scheme is, that an elector may give more than one vote for one person; as, for example, when three members are to be elected, the elector may, if he chooses, instead of giving one vote to each of three candidates, give three votes to one. It is from this concentration or accumulation upon one candidate of votes by the same elector that the scheme takes its name of cumulative voting. Lord Cairns' amendment to the Reform bill is of quite a different complexion. By it, the privileges of the individual voter are not enlarged, but abridged. Instead of enabling an elector to give his three votes to one candidate, it merely takes one of his three votes away. It does this, and does nothing else. The two votes that remain to him must be given to separate candidates, the same as his three votes would have been if Lord Cairns' amendment had not deprived him of one of them.

The ostensible object, or pretext, of Lord Cairns in proposing this amendment was not so much the representation of minorities as the equalization of political power among the several constituencies. The greater part of the constituencies send only two members; but there will be eleven constituencies which will send three members each. As a voter in one of these last would have a share in three members of Parliament, while in an ordinary constituency he has a share in only two, Lord Cairns artfully proposed to reduce the inequality, by allowing each elector in what he called the "three-cornered constituencies" to vote for only two members, the same as the others. Putting the amendment on this ground may not have been disingenuous, but it was certainly dexterous, as tending to conceal the real purpose which was to recover to the aristocracy by the amendment a part of what it loses by the bill. The bill makes the "wages class" predominant in all the great centres of industry. The amendment takes away one of the three members they would otherwise elect, and makes restitution of him to the higher classes. It is not meant as a step forward to a more advanced liberalism, but a step backward from the concessions made in the Reform bill. This is the reason why the Lords so promptly supported it; and this, perhaps, explains why the Government opposed it. The Government, which intends to make political capital out of the Reform bill, could not afford to incur the imputation of wishing to back out of a part of it.

In the so-called three-cornered constituencies, the majority will elect only two of the three members, and a minority will have a chance of electing the third. If the system is found to work well, the number of three-membered constituencies will probably be largely increased. Thus a great reform bids fair to get a handsome start by the reactionary tendencies of an ancient aristocracy. It will not be the first time in the history of human affairs that men have "builded wiser than they knew."

The success of minority representation in England will more and more draw attention to the necessity of its introduction, in some shape, into the United States. We believe that a good working plan is yet to be devised; but of the fairness of allowing minorities to be represented in proportion to their numbers, there can be no reasonable question. It must be productive of advantages much greater and more solid than satisfying the sense of fair play. It will introduce into our legislative bodies two classes of men, now generally excluded, whose influence will be most salutary. One of these classes will consist of cool, proud men of great personal independence, who scorn to play the demagogue by falling in with the popular delusions of the hour. Such men could, of course, be out-voted; but, supposing them to be right, they could not easily be out-argued. Their intrepidity and clearness of head would have a restraining influence at times when the majority were most prone to run wild in some temporary flush of passion. Another and still more valuable class who would be brought into the Legislature by the representation of minorities, are men in advance of their time, and therefore condemned by the majority. The great improvements by which society is carried forward gather disciples but slowly. The adoption of such improvements would be accelerated by giving their advocates an opportunity to explain and defend them on a stage where they would command public attention. The ordeal of thorough debate against well-equipped antagonists would explode pseudo reforms, and advance real ones. We can see nothing but good in minority representation, if some system can be found by which it can be made to work.

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OUR POLITICAL HISTORY.

PAST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

PART III.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Perhaps no election ever disappointed so many people, and satisfied so few, as that which resulted in the elevation of Taylor and Fillmore. How hard for the old friends of Henry Clay to give up again the idolized chief who had been their standard-bearer in so many hard-fought contests! The heart of Massachusetts, too, was set upon seeing Daniel Webster raised, at length, to the Chief Magistracy of a nation of which they believed him to be the noblest ornament. The Whig Convention of 1848 consisted of two hundred and eighty members, one hundred and forty-two of whom constituted a majority. The first ballot, though not decisive, plainly foretold the result. Taylor received one hundred and eleven votes; Clay, ninety-seven; Scott, forty-three; Webster, twenty-two; scattering, six. The successful soldier gained at every ballot, and on the fourth secured a majority. Some of the discontents, headed by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, left the Convention, joined the Free-Soilers, and thus contributed their part to the election of General Taylor, who was, perhaps, of all the men who have filled the Presidential chair by the choice of the people, the one least competent to perform its duties. His administration leaves few traces upon the history of the country, and those few are not favorable to the system of rewarding military services by civil honors.

Calhoun, soured by his miserable failures, but not instructed by them, continued to play his sorry game. "The last days of Mr. Polk's administration," says Colonel Benton, "were witness to an ominous movement—nothing less than nightly meetings of large numbers of members from the slave States to consider the state of things between the North and the South; to show the aggressions and encroachments (as they were called) of the former upon the latter; to show the incompatibility of their union; and to devise measures for the defense and protection of the South. Mr. Calhoun was at the bottom of this movement, which was conducted with extraordinary precautions to avoid publicity. None but slave State members were admitted. No reporters were permitted to be present, nor any spectators or auditors. As many as seventy or eighty were assembled; but about one-half of this number were inimical to the meeting, and only attended to prevent mischief to the Union, and mostly fell off from their attendance before the work was concluded. At the first meeting a grand committee of fifteen (Mr. Calhoun one) were appointed to consider of resolutions: when they met, a sub-committee of five (Mr. Calhoun at their head) was carved out of the fifteen to report an address to the slave States; and when they met, Mr. Calhoun produced the address ready written. So that the whole contrivance of the grand and petty committees was a piece of machinery to get Mr. Calhoun's own manifesto before the public with the sanction of a meeting."

This manifesto was equally preposterous and wicked. It declared that the North was resolved upon the forcible abolition of slavery in the Southern States, and drew an awful picture of the fell consequences of such an event, which was well calculated to alarm the ignorant masses whose votes Mr. Calhoun sought. We need not, however, dwell upon the vagaries of this false, ambitious man; because, although they have since kindled the flame of civil war and filled the land with mourning, they had little to do directly with the nomination of candidates for the Presidency. There never was a moment, after the attempted nullification of 1832, when there was the remotest possibility of a national party putting Mr. Calhoun in nomination for any office whatever. The nullifiers themselves never contemplated it; for their object was never the elevation of an individual, but always the promotion of an interest. At all times they preferred to pull the chesnuts out of the fire by a Northern cat's paw.

A new character appeared upon the scene. The recent struggles for power had been between the aged politicians, who derived most of their importance from the favor of General Jackson, and it seemed as though no new man could entertain hopes until their ambition had been satisfied. But an individual now loomed up, who represented the young men of the Democratic party, who was not disposed to yield the precedence to the grey-haired sires of the last generation. This was Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Of the subsequent history of the Democratic party, this bold, able, and impatient man was at once the central figure and the impelling force.

How interesting, and how instructive also, the story of this man's life! In the autumn of 1833, at a frontier town of Illinois, there was a great auction sale, which drew to the place a concourse from the surrounding country. When the sale was about to begin, the auctioneer looked about in the crowd for a person to perform the office of clerk. He fixed his eyes upon a young man, short, pale, sickly-looking, apparently about nineteen, with his coat upon his arm, who looked as though he might be able to write well enough for the purpose. The auctioneer called to the youth, and offered him the vacant place, which was promptly and gladly accepted. This young man was indeed in most pressing need of employment. He had made his way from his native Vermont, and had walked into the town that morning with sixteen cents in his pocket, all his worldly effects upon his person, and had not a friend within a thousand miles. As the sale went on, he exhibited a remarkable aptitude for the work he had undertaken, and in his intercourse with the crowd, he displayed that nice turn of urbanity and familiarity which is so captivating to frontiersmen. His repartees, though somewhat rough, were always ready, and, by the time the three days' sale had ended, he was master of six dollars, and of the good-will of the people. Such was the first popular triumph of the "Little Giant," the wandering son of a Yankee doctor. From teaching school to managing petty cases before justices of the peace, from that to the regular practice of the law, from the law to the Legislature and to State offices, were transitions so easily and rapidly made as to justify his expectation of a success equally brilliant in national politics.

Douglas had the "smartness of a Yankee" without his conscience; and his whole career as a national politician seems to how that he had no conception of politics except as a means of personal advancement. coming to Washington, after a singularly successful career in Illinois, he distinguished himself immediately by the promptitude and kill with which he availed himself of the adiest means of securing personal prominence. Too young to aspire to the highest honors of the party, he perceived that the leading politicians around him owed their importance to their connection with Andrew Jackson, and he proceeded forthwith to connect his own name with that of the dying chieftain of Tennessee. In the debates upon repaying the fine imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans, for contempt of court, Douglas went beyond all other men in justifying Jackson's conduct, and denouncing that of the court which had condemned him. He made a pilgrimage to the Hermitage, where he received the warmest acknowledgments from General Jackson, and such an indorsement from him as gave him at once a certain standing in the Democratic party.

Upon national topics he always took the popular side, and always went to an extreme. In the debates upon the Oregon question, for example, he was the most strenuous and audacious of the fifty-four-forty men. "Up to that line," said he, "the title of the United States is clear and unquestionable; never would I, now or hereafter, yield one inch of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other government." Nay, more, he went so far as to propose "an immediate military occupation" of the territory in dispute; he recommended an instantaneous preparation for war, and declared that, if war resulted from these measures, we ought to drive "Great Britain, and the last vestiges of royal authority, from the continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound republic." Here was evidently a man who knew the importance of the Irish vote, and of whose future much might be predicted.

Nor was he slow to discover what was in reality the ruling power in the Democratic party, and what were the means by which alone that power could be conciliated. He resolved to pay the price. There was no measure favored by the Southern oligarchy, or likely to be favored by them, of which he was not, for several years, the ablest and extreme supporter. The whole of his policy as a seeker of the Presidency consisted in one idea—to extend the area of slavery by making that extension the act of the settlers in the territories. In other words, his aim was to do the work of the Southern leaders effectually, without incurring a personal responsibility for it. He made the most prodigious and obvious bids for the support of the planting interest, with which he was allied by marriage. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, he uniformly maintained the principle that Congress had no power to interfere, in any way whatever, with the question of slavery in the Territories, but that the people resident in them should be left absolutely free to establish or exclude it. As far back as 1848, he began to tamper with the Missouri Compromise itself, by proposing to extend the line established in 1820 across the continent to the Pacific Ocean—a measure which he thought would quiet the North by prohibiting slavery above that line, and satisfy the South by recognizing its existence south of it.

This adroit proposition was accepted by Southern politicians as giving its author a claim to their support. In the convention of 1852 he was the favorite candidate of the Southern leaders. The choice on that occasion lay between the aged Cass and the "Little Giant" of the West, both of whom had surpassed all living men in assiduous and unscrupulous subserviency to the reigning power. Neither of them, however, was strong enough in the convention to supplant the other. The struggle was severe and protracted. The ballotings continued for five days, and the vote was taken forty-nine times. It being then evident that neither of them could obtain the nomination, the Southern leaders resorted to the device which had succeeded so well in 1844, when Polk was sprung upon an astonished country, and elected to the presidency over Henry Clay. The person chosen in 1852 was Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, a gentleman of excellent temper and highly agreeable manners, against whom personally not a word can be said. Having associated chiefly in Congress and in the army with Southern men, he was not only captivated by their frank and easy demeanor, but he sincerely believed that, in the great controversy which appeared to be rending the Union asunder, the North was wrong and the South right. He thought that the Southern people had a natural and a constitutional right to take their slaves into the new territories, and to be protected in so doing by the law. The device, as we all know, succeeded once more. Franklin Pierce was elected, and the whole moral power of his administration was given in suppert of the measures ultimately designed to make slavery national and universal. Jefferson Davis was a member of his Cabinet, and distinguished himself by the vigor of his administration and the malignant obstinacy of his temper.

There is no example, we believe, in our politics of a man who has proposed to himself to become a tenant of the Presidential mansion, who has voluntarily given up the pursuit of his object. It rages in a man's blood like a mania, and blinds his eyes not only to all considerations of the public good, but to the facts of his own position. There are men now seeking the Presidency, spending money for it, performing continual labors in the expectation of gaining it, who have little more chance of being President than one of the Japanese jugglers. Two or three of them have been employed in this business for twenty years or more, and at every convention they succeed in getting a few delegates to vote for them. And still they pursue this will-o'-the-wisp, floundering through swamps and mire, disturbing corruption as they go. Nothing can cure them of this madness. You may see them at their rooms in Washington literally up to their eyes in public documents and pamphlet speeches, which two or three clerks are preparing for the mail, while their employer sits assiduously franking them to the uttermost parts of the land. Vain and ridiculous pursuit! If the history of our politics proves anything, it proves that a public man who makes the Presidency the *first* object of his endeavors will never be President—*never!* We might infer that this would be the case even if we did not know that it uniformly had been. We admit that one or two, or even three, seekers of the Presidency have attained their object; but it could be demonstrated that, in each of these instances, the result was not owing to their own exertions, but to some one lucky and well-timed accident. A public man in the United States, whose first object is his own advancement, cannot be a man of genuine and great ability, and can never be a man possessing the cast of character which wins universal regard.

Stephen A. Douglas, disappointed in 1852, but determined to win in 1856, proposed a measure which he confidently supposed, and had reason to suppose, would unite the South as one man in his support. From tampering with the Missouri Compromise he now advanced to its repeal. This repeal, it is true, was merely a reassertion, in another form, of the old Cass and Douglas principle, that "the people should be everywhere free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Not the less, however, did the measure alarm and excite the people of the North. It was one of those acts, unimportant in themselves, which strikes powerfully the popular imagination, and it had the effect of making its author odious to all that portion of the people whose approbation confers honor. He had gone too far. In his own Chicago, which had formerly delighted to honor him, he was publicly hooted, refused a hearing, and the hotel in which he lived was surrounded by a multitude after midnight shouting execrations. Long had this man known that there was a South, and that the South governed the country; he was now astonished to discover that there was also a North. The Republican party sprang into being, formidable from birth, and destined to victory. Nor did Mr. Douglas really strengthen his ground with his own party. It has never been the policy of the Democratic party in recent times to nominate its extremest man—the man peculiarly identified with the measures most distasteful to the opposition, and who has made himself personally odious to them.

The Democratic Convention of 1856 met in Cincinnati. Its results should be a warning to all public men who are more ambitious for themselves than for their country. James Buchanan, an aged politician of Jackson's day, whom Jackson had tolerated, but never liked or trusted; who had been absent from the country during the recent excitements; *because* he had been absent, received the nomination, and his young competitor was again disappointed. Upon the sixteenth ballot Buchanan received one hundred and sixty-eight votes; Douglas one hundred and twenty-one; Cass six. This display of strength on the part of the aged functionary was preliminary to his unanimous nomination.

Mr. Douglas, it must be confessed, had a part to play of extreme difficulty. In the minds of some of the Southern leaders there was always, perhaps, a lurking distrust of him. With all his apparent subserviency, he only stooped to conquer; he was not born to be a tool. Reared in free, intelligent Vermont, a man of force, ideas, and courage, he would go very far in pushing his own fortunes and in serving his party; but there was a point beyond which he would not have gone. The real object of the Southern politicians was disunion, and the founding of a Southern Confederacy. But, at the last moment, this son of Vermont would have recoiled from treason, and joined in crushing the traitors. He was no coward. If he had been President in 1860 and in the spring of 1861, he would not have stood passive, and permitted a fort of the United States, garrisoned by troops of the United States, to be surrounded by hostile works and menaced by hostile cannon. At the last moment he would have thrown himself without reserve on the side of his country, and, using the forces she had placed at his command, would have dealt with incipient treason as Andrew Jackson dealt with it thirty years before. If he had not done this from a sense of duty, he would from a sense of interest; for this man was as little of a fool as he was of a coward. Southern members felt this to be the case, and preferred a man of less calibre and less force.

We can also assert that among Northern Democrats, especially among the grey-haired sires who assumed to be the legitimate heirs of Andrew Jackson, the "Little Giant" had several powerful and determined enemies, some of whom were willing to sacrifice their party rather than consent to his elevation. Mr. Van Buren tells us, in his work lately published, that *his* candidate in 1852 was Chief Justice Taney; and the reader may have noticed that Colonel Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," which relates events down to 1850, scarcely mentions the name of the "Little Giant," and never mentions it with honor. Indeed, the whole class of aged functionaries regarded this man of forty years as a youthful interloper, and considered his Presidential aspirations in the light of an impertinence. This secret hostility was exceedingly bitter, and would probably always have prevented, or long postponed, the gratification of Mr. Douglas' ambition, even if he had not destroyed himself.

A remarkable triumph of wire-pulling, pure and simple, was the selection of John C. Fremont as the first candidate of the Republican party. Outside of the little coterie of politicians who placed him in nomination, not one human being in the United States had ever so much as thought of him in connection with the Presidency. As a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army he had won some distinction as an explorer, but was absolutely unknown in politics. For precisely these reasons he was chosen in preference to the many able and eminent men who were in full sympathy with the new party, and who in reality had no expectation of electing their candidate. It was, perhaps, a wise selection, because the object of the movement was not to elect a President, but to form, strengthen, and educate a party, and the selection of an unknown name tended to confine the attention of voters to the principles involved in the contest. Colonel Benton, the father-in-law of the Republican candidate, was too old a politician not to understand that his daughter's husband was to be *used*, not elevated, and he strenuously objected to Colonel Fremont's acceptance of the *role*. Colonel Fremont, however, did accept it, and issued unscathed from the fiery ordeal of a Presidential canvass. If the Republican chiefs had really wished him to be President, they would have pressed his nomination in 1860. But his name was not mentioned in the Chicago Convention.

To return to Mr. Douglas, who was incomparably the most important person during the years immediately preceding the war. It was his impatient ambition which split the Democratic party and permitted the election of Abraham Lincoln. When he discovered in 1856 that there was a North, he became also aware that his position as a Senator representing Illinois was in imminent peril. Then it was that he placed himself in opposition to the Democratic administration on the test question of its whole career—the Lecompton Constitution—and he opposed it on just and unanswerable grounds. By so doing he restored, in some degree, his position at the North, but eternally estranged the South. How curiously the ambition of politicians sometimes defeats itself! and what unexpected obstacles it sometimes itself evokes! Going home to Illinois to look after his election to the Senate, he there encountered upon the stump Abraham Lincoln, a man unknown beyond the boundaries of his own State, to whom this open-air debate of months' continuance gave such celebrity and honor as to place him, with no very arduous effort of his own, in the place for which Mr. Douglas had vainly toiled for fifteen years. Mr. Douglas obtained his reelection to the Senate, and it was then to be seen whether the strength he had gained in the Northern States would suffice to neutralize the distrust and odium under which he rested at the South.

The Democratic Convention of 1860 met in the city of Charleston. No one can understand it who reads merely the *verbatim* reports of the debates published daily in the newspapers. The entire secret of its proceedings consisted in the invincible resolve of many Southern politicians, and a few Northern, to frustrate the ambition of Stephen A. Douglas, and in the determination, equally invincible, of Stephen A. Douglas not to be set aside by them, even at the cost of dividing the party. The device by which it was intended to secure his defeat was the making of a platform upon which he could not and would not stand. Ever rising higher in their demands, the disunionists now required the insertion of resolutions declaring that a territorial Legislature had no power to exclude slavery; that the Federal Government was bound to protect by its naval force the reopening slave trade; and that the Island of Cuba should be acquired at "the earliest *practicable* period." When this new platform, by the adroit and vigorous opposition of Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was voted down, and when the nomination of Douglas appeared to be impending, the delegates representing eight of the Southern States withdrew from the convention. The party then seemed divided beyond hope; but it could have been instantly reunited if the name of Mr. Douglas had been withdrawn. According to the traditions and established usages of the Democratic party, he ought then to have withdrawn his name, and in other days he would have promptly done it. By his positive refusal to take this course the division of the party was complete, and two candidates were presented.

It has often been asserted that Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was in league with the disunionists, and accepted the nomination with the express understanding that, in case of the election of the Republican candidate, which his friends considered almost certain, he would take the lead in the movement for breaking up the Union. This was not the case. In selecting so young and unimportant a person as their candidate, the "regular" Democrats took a hint from the conduct of their opponents in nominating Colonel Fremont. "He is a young man," they said to one another: "in all probability he will be defeated; Douglas also will be defeated; and the division of the party being distinctly seen to be his work, his standing as a Democratic politician will be forever destroyed. The Republicans, inexperienced in the administration of the Government, and inheriting peculiar difficulties, without precedents to guide them, will make mistakes, will cover themselves with odium, and prepare the way for the triumph of the Democratic party in 1865. Our candidate will then still be in the flower of his days, and we can easily elect him." Such was the language of the leaders of the Democracy who were untainted with treason, and who attributed the disunion threats of some of their allies to Southern bluster. In this light, too, Mr. Breckinridge contemplated his nomination, and his subsequent desertion of his country in her hour of need was solely due to his weakness as an individual.—*Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine.*

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 18 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Keeps on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 23 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS HOOKS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, MO., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
228 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
68,445 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,000 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 1 913t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,048 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,	110 wagon saddle-trees,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 ft. linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 ft. gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8100 ft. coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. calomel,	100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
546 lbs. sulphur,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. nitrate potassae,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	56 lbs. cream tartar.
39 lbs. iodide potassa,	

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,683 horse and mule collars,
10 2-h. wagons,	1,091 trace chains,
10 2-h. spring do.,	3,619 halter chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	1,124 breast chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	421 asst. bridles,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	246 saddle bags,
15,912 carriage bolts,	115 saddle blankets,
890 lbs. old rope.	237 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	646 wagon covers,
28 yds. carpet,	2,457 H. and M. harness,
1 hose reel,	2,075 head halters,
20 hand trucks,	398 sets asst. harness,
2,069 feet assorted hose, large and small,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
250 office chairs,	50 anvils,
101 McC. saddles,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
23 scales, platform and counter,	56 vises, assorted,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
87 10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following-named TELEGRAPH MATERIAL will be sold at public auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster United States Army, on TUESDAY, August 20, at 10 A. M., to wit:—

204 cells for Portable Battery.
1000 Rubber Insulators.
7 lbs. Gutta Percha.
210 lbs. Galvanized Wire.
14 miles Vulcanized Wire.
11 miles Insulated Wire.
251 Coppers.
171 Rubber Rings.
25 Reels.
301 Zincs for Portable Battery.
1051 Telegraph Poles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of General Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster. JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,
8 14 5t Quartermaster in charge.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10 mwf

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 20 tf

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, August 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 29th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, August 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes; size, 3⅛x8¼, 4x9, 4⅛x10½, 6⅝x9½. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3⅝x5½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x11; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black Ink, "David's;" Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz. bottles, glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 202, 303 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Branford's," 14, 15, 20, and 505; Lead Pencils "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Sealing Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4-oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucilage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
8 10 8t Brevet Major U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,845 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
7 30 4w Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, to restore to its original condition eleven hundred and fifteen (1115) feet, more or less, of "Willow Grove Avenue," Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the grounds formerly occupied by the United States Government in connection with the "Mower" Hospital.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge

THE SECRET HISTORY OF FORT SUMTER.

Unpublished Rebel Documents.

Under the heading of "The Secret History of Fort Sumter," the *Times* publishes a collection of Rebel documents, obtained in South Carolina, which throw some light upon the movements which immediately preceded the war. It appears from a letter written by Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, addressed to President Buchanan on the 17th of December, 1860, that the Rebels demanded possession of the forts in Charleston harbor three days before the South Carolina Convention passed the ordinance of secession. This letter is as follows:—

GOVERNOR PICKENS TO BUCHANAN.
(Strictly Confidential.)

COLUMBIA, December 17, 1860.—My Dear Sir:—With a sincere desire to prevent a collision of force, I have thought proper to address you directly and truthfully on points of deep and immediate interest.

I am authentically informed that the forts in Charleston harbor are now being thoroughly prepared to turn, with effect, their guns upon the interior and the city. Jurisdiction was ceded by this State expressly for the purpose of external defense from foreign invasion, and not with any view that they should be turned upon the State.

In an ordinary case of mob rebellion, perhaps it might be proper to prepare them for sudden outbreak. But when the people of the State, in sovereign convention assembled, determine to resume their original powers to separate and independent sovereignty, the whole question is changed, and it is no longer an act of rebellion. I therefore most respectfully urge that all work on the forts be put a stop to for the present, and that no more force may be ordered there.

The regular Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, legally and properly called under our Constitution, is now in session, deliberating upon the gravest and most momentous questions, and the excitement of the great masses of the people is great, under a sense of deep wrongs, and a profound necessity of doing something to preserve the peace and safety of the State.

To spare the effusion of blood, which no human power may be able to prevent, I earnestly beg your immediate consideration of all the points I call your attention to. It is not improbable that, under orders from the commandant, or perhaps from the Commander-in-Chief of the army, the alteration and defenses of those posts are progressing without the knowledge of yourself or the Secretary of War.

The arsenal in the city of Charleston, with the public arms, I am informed, was turned over very properly to the keeping and defense of a State force at the urgent request of the Governor of South Carolina. I would most respectfully, and from a sincere devotion to the public peace, request that you would allow me to send a small force, not exceeding twenty-five men and an officer, to take possession of Fort Sumter immediately, in order to give a feeling of safety to the community. There are no United States troops in that fort whatever, or perhaps only four or five at present, besides some additional workmen or laborers lately employed to put the guns in order.

If Fort Sumter could be given to me as Governor, under a permission similar to that by which the Governor was permitted to keep the arsenal, with the United States arms in the city of Charleston, then I think the public mind would be quieted, under a feeling of safety; and as the Convention is now in full authority, it strikes me that it could be done with perfect propriety. I need not go into particulars, for urgent reasons will force themselves readily upon your consideration.

If something of the kind be not done, I cannot answer for the consequences.

I send this by a private and confidential gentleman, who is authorized to confer with Mr. Trescott fully, and to receive through him any answer you may think proper to give to this.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours truly,
F. W. PICKENS.

To the President of the United States.

This letter was taken to Washington by D. H. Hamilton, who styled himself "Major First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers." On his return he reported to Governor Pickens that he sought and procured a private interview with President Buchanan, through the aid of Mr. W. H. Trescott, that the letter was read in their presence, and that to Major Hamilton's request that an answer was desired at the earliest moment possible, Buchanan replied that an answer would be returned on the following day, the 21st.

THE LETTER WITHDRAWN.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Trescott became alarmed at the contents of the letter, and after consulting with General Bonham and General McQueen, the three telegraphed to Governor Pickens for authority to withdraw the letter. This was immediately given, and on the morning of the 21st Mr. Trescott received the missive back from Mr. Buchanan. The motive for this action on the part of Mr. Trescott and Generals Bonham and McQueen would be left in obscurity but for a letter of the former to Governor Pickens, explaining fully the reasons that prompted them. This letter tells Governor Pickens that the withdrawal of the letter was "most opportune;" that President Buchanan had removed Colonel Gardiner (the predecessor of Major Anderson) from command at Fort Moultrie, "for carrying ammunition from the arsenal at Charleston; that Buchanan had refused to send reinforcements to the garrison there. That he had 'accepted the resignation of the oldest, most eminent, and highest member of his Cabinet (General Cass), rather than consent to send additional force;' that the writer felt assured that, 'at the moment, Buchanan could not have gone to the extent of action you desired' (to wit, the giving up of Fort Sumter), and that if forced to answer the letter then, he would have taken such ground as would have prevented his even approaching it hereafter; "that the writer was perfectly satisfied the "status of the garrison would not be disturbed;" and that the withdrawal of the letter "was a great relief to the President, who is most earnestly anxious to avoid an issue with the State or its authorities, and I think has encouraged his disposition to go as far as he can in this matter."

ANDERSON'S OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMTER.

South Carolina troops having been ordered by Pickens to the forts in Charleston harbor, two days after Anderson's occupation of Fort Sumter, Brigadier-General Simons informed Pickens that the Rebel forces had been placed in untenable positions, inasmuch as Sumter commanded all the other forts. Simons recommended the calling of a council of war to decide upon this question, but Pickens refused, writing as follows:—

"HEADQUARTERS, January 2, 1861.—SIR:—Your extraordinary report I received last night, and have only to say that I do not pretend that the orders and disposition of the forces in Charleston harbor are at all perfect or beyond the criticism of military rule. But, in the first place, there was when I came to this city a distinct pledge of faith between the Government at Washington [take note of this, Mr. Buchanan] and those who had a right to speak for South Carolina, that everything in the harbor, and all the forts should remain precisely as they then were, and that there should be no increase of force or any reinforcements sent from abroad until our commissioners presented themselves at Washington and made regular negotiation for the forts. I acted with confidence upon this pledge. Suddenly we were surprised from the step taken by Major Anderson, now acknowledged and proclaimed by the late Secretary of War (Floyd, namely) to be in open violation of the faith of the Government. He abandoned Fort Moultrie and burned and spiked the guns, and the first report was that he destroyed Fort Moultrie. He transferred the garrison to Fort Sumter, which, of course, was the strong and commanding position. I had thus suddenly to take immediate steps to try and prevent the further destruction of public property, and with this view I ordered the occupation of Sullivan's Island, but not to occupy Fort Moultrie unless it could be done without too much loss, and to reconnoitre and ascertain if there were mines as reported. They found none, and to put out the fire and prevent further destruction they occupied the fort. And the same grounds were taken as to Castle Pinckney."

In another letter Pickens refused to "yield to any council of war." Nevertheless a council was held January 9, at which the following recommendations were made by Colonels Gwynne, White, Trapier, and Manigault:—

"We are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that—discarding all other methods of attack upon that fortress (whether by surprise, by open assault, or by stratagem), as uncertain in their results, and as, even if successful, involving probably much sacrifice of life—our dependence and sole reliance must be upon batteries of heavy ordnance, at least until a deep impression has been made upon the garrison, in its *morale* as well as in its *physique*, by an incessant bombardment and cannonade of many hours' duration. When this impression shall have been made, and a demand for a surrender refused, we are then of opinion that, with its battlements mutilated, its embrasures beaten in, and its garrison weakened by casualties, and disheartened by surrounding circumstances, this strong fortress would fall with comparative ease before an assaulting party."

The letter of instructions given by Pickens to Colonel Hayne, who conveyed to Washington the formal demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter, was as follows:—

"You are now instructed to proceed to Washington, and there, in the name of the Government of the State of South Carolina, inquire of the President of the United States whether it was by his order that troops of the United States were sent into the harbor of Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumter. If he avows that order, you will then inquire whether he asserts a right to introduce troops of the United States within the limits of this State, to occupy Fort Sumter; and you will, in case of his avowal, inform him that neither will be permitted, and either will be regarded as his declaration of war against the State of South Carolina. The possession cannot become now a matter of discussion or negotiation. You will, therefore, require from the President of the United States a positive and distinct answer to your demand for the delivery of the fort. And you are further authorized to give the pledge of the State to adjust all matters which may be and are, in their nature, susceptible of valuation in money, in the manner most usual, and upon 'the principles of equity and justice always recognized by independent nations, for the ascertainment of their rights and obligations in such matters.'"

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

The thread of events is next resumed under Mr. Lincoln's administration, in a curious document by Pickens, entitled "Secret Cabinet History in Reference to Fort Sumter." It is dated "State of South Carolina, Headquarters, August 3, 1861." The following is an extract:—

"I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. Lamon, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr. Lamon) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact that Mr. Fox, of the United States Navy, after obtaining permission from me, upon the express guarantee of a former gallant associate in the navy, to visit Major Anderson for 'pacific purposes,' planned the pretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major Anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme and that Fox's disgraceful expedition was gotten up in concert with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude the Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, when in fact they decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby excite the North, and rouse them to unite in this unholy and unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratify their vengeance and lust of power over the ruins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened people."

It should be remembered that this last letter is simply an assertion of Governor Pickens, and that is fortified by no authority.

THE FASHIONS.

The Latest Royal Fete—Dress of the Young Queen of Portugal—A Load of Diamonds—Prevailing Material and Colors—International "Showing Off"—German and Spanish Military Music—Napoleon and Eugenie Out—The Most Fashionable Toilets and Newest Style of Cut and Trimming—Embroidery on Everything in the Fall.

PARIS, August 2.—It is almost a relief to state in my correspondence of this week that we have had no official fetes to attend since the last given at the Hotel de Ville, to the King and youthful Queen Pia of Portugal. The saloons and reception halls, which have so often been here described, were, as usual, decorated in the same splendid style, kept cool by cascades, perfumed with flowers, and illuminated most gorgeously.

The Queen, who is much like her sister, Princess Clothilde-Napoleon, was in white, trimmed with convolvuli; but the immense number of diamonds on her neck and shoulders must have been somewhat heavy. A large diamond square in particular, a snap, called in French "ferret," was more like a dazzling star; under it hung the Great Cordon of St. Elizabeth and the Conception, crossed over her bosom.

Nothing can be more juvenile than this newly married couple. The King is handsome and a perfect cavalier. One of the prettiest sights of the evening was the cortege proceeding from the Caryatide saloon to the Concert Hall, through the banquet chamber. The latter had been most profusely laid out, and the Queen seemed enchanted at the *coup d'œil*. Baroness Haussmann, the Vicomtesse de Paiva, the Comtesse d'Avila, and M'me d'Antas were the most splendidly attired. White satin and white tulle prevailed as usual; but the Portuguese nobles were most richly covered with gold embroidery on purple and crimson velvet.

Since the above fete we have been kept enlivened by all sorts of "international" concerns. We have no respect for anything that is not international, though we observe with regret that this state of things is not favorable to polite intercourse with our fellow-creatures generally. All these nationalities think they have a large amount of showing off to perform in order to impress the French with a conviction that they are not behind the age of "*chic*," and can step on ladies' trains intentionally, with as much heedless nonchalance as the most consummate *crevé* on the Boulevards. It is supreme *bon ton* to hold fluttering skirts down behind with a walking-stick. The crack is inevitable, especially when innocent victims are walking down flights of steps. The grace with which the offender lifts up his stick as soon as the irate fair one looks back, is an accomplishment not acquired without practice. A great havoc of trains took place the day before yesterday at the Tuileries, where the Duke of Wurtemberg's military band (No. 73) played the most fascinating pieces of their *repertoire*. The leader was Zimmermann, the composer of the new polka and Wurtemberg march. Any lady who does not perform Zimmermann's polka must be void of musical intelligence. There were no less than two hundred thousand listeners crowded around the circle reserved for the Austrian band. All the Tronchon spring chairs were reserved an hour or two before the concert began, so that when the performers really made their appearance they could with difficulty get through the serried mass of amateurs. At one time, just after the overture, the excitement was so great that a kind of panic lest some serious accident should occur (the outer crowd ever pressing forward) took possession of those who were within the chestnut tree circle, and had it not been for the foresight of the municipal administration, hysterics, fainting, sobbing, and stifling would have marred all harmony.

As it was, another foreign regiment, the Spanish, had been stationed near the Palace in case of emergency, which when felt was defeated by a wild tambourine dance. As soon as this was heard in the distance the ever inconstant and changeful crowd flew towards the Palace, leaving the thousands who were wedged in to enjoy the Austrians in comparative security.

Another incident cleared an opening for the eager. The Emperor and Empress slowly drove down the central avenue, and crowds flocked to see them. At this moment the Austrians stopped the piece they were playing, and struck up Queen Hortense's "Partant pour la Syrie." The compliment was greeted by the populace with enthusiastic cheers.

Military music is a positive mania. To hear the Bavarians, Russians, Dutch, or Prussians is the great treat after a day spent in sight-seeing at the Exposition. I have formed some very decided opinions as I have sat listening to all in turn. The first is that a back view of the Bavarian infantry is more grotesque than graceful, but their music is very harmonious.

Another observation I made in the contemplation of foreign bands is that a Belgian grenadier's thorough-bass entirely covers up the player—his moustachios, spectacles, and hair being the only visible signs of a man behind it. How agreeable the position of such a musician when cannon balls have to be accompanied on a battle-field! The Prussian grenadiers are positively dangerous. Their trombones are only something less than a quarter of a mile in length; Jericho would not only have been battered to pieces, but to shivers at the approach of one of them. These trombones are so large that people can sit and smoke and take ices while a standing musician is drawing in and letting out lengths over their heads.

Some of the dresses at these afternoon concerts in the gardens and parks are very elegant. The roads leading to them present the following spectacle:—Open caleches, powdered coachmen, light gloves, streaming curls or plaits twisted high like gorgon tresses, ribbons fluttering on the breeze, lace skirts spread on satin cushions, recklessly sweeping Victoria wheels; the diplomatic corps draw up somewhat later, and keep in their daumonts, while sportsmen jump out of dog-carts, breaks or buggies, whistling the air they hear in defiance of etiquette.

All colors are mixed, the new saffron and frog shades beginning to cast forth the shadow of our next season's fashions. Some of the prettiest toilets I have remarked in this medley are a light grey linas, with a lilac tint on it, just long enough to touch the ground behind; it is gored, and on each seam a ruche of pinked lilac silk mixed with grey. The idea of this was given by Princess Clothilde, who wore a blue robe of the kind on the day the medals were awarded at the Palais de l'Industrie.

On each side of the ruche, from top to bottom, is a border of lace sewn on flat. When the robe is worn in-doors it is made with a train.

There was no jacket to match, but a fichu Marie Antoinette ruche all round with long flowing ends behind. Another more elegant dress was made of light green silk.

The underskirt was trimmed all round with perpendicular bands, bordered each with white edging; all these bands were of different lengths, forming vandykes.

The overskirt was made of white linas, and the waistband with basques which were fringed.

A white rice straw fanchon completed the toilet, and the wearer wore on her shoulders a fichu of the same linas as the upper skirt. Some little niceties are better seen than described, but our Parisians have a way of drawing back their over skirts which is very graceful. They sew a tape on each front seam right and left which they tie underneath behind. Then they tie on their bonnets under the chignon so as to let the garlands now worn frame in, as it were, the oval of their faces, whereas exotic visitors bundle up their skirts in a bunch behind with a most hopeless effort to be fashionable, and not a degree of taste guiding their fingers, while their bonnets are wrenched off their heads, leaving nothing to ornament their foreheads. It is infinitely preferable to be quite out of fashion than awkwardly in that predicament.

Embroidery on everything will be the striking feature next fall. Rouleaux or rolls of satin are put on silk, and rolls of the same material on fancy stuffs. Crosscuts piped with satin are conveniently sewn on with buttons down the middle. This plan I recommend to seamstresses who generally pucker their crosscuts.—*New York Herald.*

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S
TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.
Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 13 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents: Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 13 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
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J. GILLINGHAM FELL, | HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
[23imwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1853, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1865, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at
C T YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien,
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES
HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—
For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.
W. PAINTER & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
8 16tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER 6S,
Principal and interest payable in New York in GOLD COIN.
These are 20 year bonds, having the revenues from the *Water Tax specially pledged* for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, and also the general revenues of the city. They are offered with confidence as a first-class security, and at such a price as will net the purchaser about 9 per cent. at the present price of gold.
ALSO, ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,
Issued for municipal purposes. To be had at a low price.
The present financial condition of the city, and other information, can be had on application to
CHARLES H. REEN,
8 16 fmwf3] Stock Broker, No. 325 WALNUT St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
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U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1y

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 53 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
August 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [8 17 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 8

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
August 22, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 16 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 23, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 17 5t

To Paper Manufacturers and Others.
BLEACHED LINEN WASTE.
On Friday Morning Next,
23d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, 15 bales extra quality selected and clean-packed bleached linen waste, just imported. [8 19 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.
GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.
Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.
Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t2d

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8f

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.
FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE FOR FALL OF 1867, OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday morning,
August 21, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found full lines of new and desirable goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [8 15 5t
Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 tham

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16f

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

LOST.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN GOING from Thirteenth and Spring Garden to Eighth and Vine streets, A GOLD FOB CHAIN. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the above to this Office. 8 17 3t